

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IV.—No. 10.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1887.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LEISURE GLEANINGS OF A PRINTER.

NO. I.—SPECIALTIES IN PRINTING OFFICES.

A LITTLE over thirty years ago your humble servant was working as a journeyman printer in New York. Marvelous changes have occurred within that period of time; many of the companions of my young and vigorous manhood have either passed away, or, like myself, drifted into other pursuits, while a few are still working at "case," doing duty until the great "foreman" orders the "form closed" and their "matter footed up," preparatory to an eternal settlement.

Ever changing and drifting, as inventions and improvements suggest and necessitate, with fresh blood and vigor being infused into its business life from all sources, New York at all times offers to the employing printer a wide field for study and instruction. Among the new departures noticed, in a late visit, none is attracting more attention than that of specialties in the printing business.

Like law and medicine, the printers of New York are drifting in that direction, and judging from the apparent success of the movement it will soon have to be seriously considered by the employing as well as the journeymen printers of the country at large. What was an exception thirty years ago has now become the rule, and offices equipped to print everything from a mammoth circus poster up to a wedding circular, are now among the things of the past. Establishments are now exclusively devoted to law-book and brief printing, catalogue, directory, theatrical, railroad, mercantile and artistic work; others are confined to labels and show-cards, some printing entirely from engraved and electrotype plates; also booksellers' and authors' edition work, setting type and preparing plates for pressrooms, and patent insides of country papers has considerable of a following. In fact there is scarcely a single establishment of any magnitude in New York at present doing all the work technically known as book and job printing. This is a great change, for even as late as twenty years ago there were many large blanket establishments in full operation, and, in addition, some of the great metropolitan daily newspapers had extensive job printing attachments yielding big profits; at present all such have been abandoned as unprofitable investments, in

consequence of not being able to meet the competition of "specialists," who are invariably practical printers of managing capacity and skill. Not only the newspapers of New York, but also those of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville have been forced by sharp competition and low prices out of the job printing field, and at the present time, apart from so-called employing printers of the compromise and bankrupt school—a kind of brigand, who, after proving a scourge to the business, eventually closes an ignoble career by taking in everything that offers at any price, paying nothing except what is left after the sheriff's flag has ornamented his establishment—the only remaining illegitimate competitors which honorable printers have to contend with, are the stationers and perambulating solicitors. But this class is fast disappearing, for under the competition which "specialists" have inaugurated, job printing is done at figures which neither the influence of newspapers nor the advantages which stationers have by reason of office and store conveniences, can set aside or counterbalance, there being quite as much difference between the printer and stationer as distinguishes the tailor from the shoemaker, the pretence of that or any other class of middlemen undertaking to do printing without being practically engaged in it, necessarily partakes either of fraud or misrepresentation, for the work has to be farmed out to the lowest bidder who cuts in stock and workmanship, in order to realize his legitimate profits. The pursuits are quite as far apart as that of the practicing physician differs from the druggist. Under the new departure, this, too, will soon come to an end; the handwriting is already on the wall, and the avenger is the "specialist," for slightly changing the language of a great printer and philosopher, who died long ago, and whose centenary the craft throughout the world should fittingly celebrate,

He who by the *press* would thrive,
Himself must either pull or drive.

Upon reflection, it will be seen that going into specialties presents some advantages. It does not necessitate the building up of mammoth printing establishments, with all the modern attachments of binding, stereotyping and lithography requiring just so much work every day at any price, in order to keep up running life; whereas, specialists can generally find enough work to keep fully employed,

and if slack times happen to come, the losses would be comparatively trifling. In this way the commercial printer will find constant use for his material; and the book, law, show and railroad specialists can keep their expensive presses and heavy fonts of body and display type moving, items which materially run up the footings of printing offices generally. If this movement accomplished nothing more, this is a great consideration, for it may be safely estimated that, under the old system, fully one-half the material in the book and job printing offices of the country is constantly standing idle waiting for custom, with many heavy fonts of book and display type not used even once a year, which, counting the interest and insurance, absorbs so much of the profits of the establishment. While this could, in a measure, be overcome on the specialty plan, it would, in addition, enable the employing printer and his workmen to become more thorough in their equipment, study up the artistic relations of their line of work, and thus educate the taste of customers and the public generally.

All experience goes to prove that the success of a printing business is not dependent on its size, or the amount of money invested, for it is generally conceded that the most disastrous failures occur in the large establishments, and the leading cause for this is the necessity of having to do work without adequate profit in order to keep machinery and hands fully employed. A mammoth printing house is a formidable thing for either manager or proprietor to contemplate every day in the year. When it is in the full tide of success the sight is exhilarating, and makes the manager feel as if he was working a gold mine; but whenever an epidemic, commercial panic or labor strike occurs, the outlook is depressing and appalling, often leading up to insomnia, indigestion and premature death. Every person employed in a printing house has to be paid so much money every day, whether there is profit in the work or not, and the standing room and material which they occupy and handle is often the most valuable part of the plant. Like a menagerie, it must be constantly filled with customers in order to pay running expenses, and should be crowded to yield a profit; as a perpetually burning furnace, it is a constant expense, and even when the fires are extinguished, rust and interest are eating and destroying the property.

A striking contrast between the two systems is evidenced in the checkered history of the printing offices of New York, within my recollection. Death has been more lenient with the man than the master. Although a few of my fellow craftsmen of thirty years ago are still living, singular as it may seem, there is not one of the large printing offices then in New York, such as Trow, Benedict, Gray, the Olivers, Francis Hart & Co., that have not either drifted into specialties, proved failures, or passed out of existence during that period. On the other hand, moderate sized houses, who have always been engaged in special lines of printing, like Francis & Loutrell, Baker & Goodwin and George F. Nisbett & Co. have done a profitable business from that time up to the present, and two of the firms have not even changed locations or names, or added much to the scope and magnitude of their establishments in at least forty years. This statement is

quite significant, and suggests reflection as well as investigation. It has puzzled reflecting members of the craft to account for the frequent failures as well as the inadequate profits in the printing business. While the question of weekly wages and piecework is fully defined and discussed, the prices obtained for general jobwork varies fully as much as the colors in the rainbow. To my mind, the quality most lacking in employing printers generally is the nerve to refuse work for the reason of not getting a fair price, or having the necessary material to do it profitably. There is no reason why a printer should not keep up the price of his work as firmly as the baker and shoemaker do their commodities: hand out what cost a dollar to produce with one hand, and receive a dollar and a quarter in return for it. As a rule it does not pay to take in a \$750 job of work, and purchase \$1,000 of material to do it with. The bane of the printing business is the accumulation of a class of property which, when forced to sale, has no relative market value. Any ordinary man can move along in the old way just as long as he is backed with plenty of money and material, for

"Wrens may prey where eagles dare not perch."

But the true test of ability and skill consists in doing business with a limited supply of either one. In the present struggle for success, economy, intelligence and special advantages in doing work are pertinent matters to consider. How to accomplish the best results with the least possible investment of money and labor, being the question of the hour, necessitate the concentration of men's forces into special channels adapted to their genius and skill. The laggards must drop out of the race or be ignominiously crushed, and the men who want to hold their own in the world today must unquestionably be in line with the latest specialties and improvements.

RICARDO.

NOTE.—Recognizing *THE INLAND PRINTER* as at the head of the printers' periodicals of the country, with the most pronounced standing and largest circulation, the cordial invitation to contribute to its columns contained in the editor's letter, May 20, while considered a personal compliment, is, out of consideration for the welfare and happiness of my fellow craftsmen, accepted as somewhat of a command. Having for years past furnished articles to the press, on printing and kindred subjects, under the signature of "Ricardo," unless contrary to the rule of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, the same will be attached to whatever is done in your service by
Yours respectfully, RICHARD ENNIS.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

PRINTING—PAST AND PRESENT.

BY J. B. L., LONDON, ENGLAND.

IT is now some fifty years since I entered a printing office to be taught the art and mystery therein practiced. During the half century forming the interregnum, I have been, either as man or master, actively engaged in that business. I purpose to recount the changes I have witnessed during that period, and to show that, however fleeting time may be, the progress in this special department of art has not lagged.

Fifty years ago printing was pretty much the same as when Caxton had his office in the liberties of Westminster Abbey, little or no improvement having been made. No other than hand-cast type was used, and it was considered a doubtful point whether the cut matrices in which it was cast were superior or inferior to those used by the first

English printer. Machinery was then in its infancy; true, Appelgath had supplied Walters, of the *Times* newspaper, with a machine, and, equally true, that other newspaper proprietors possessed machines, but their use was surely exceptional. Hand presses existed in abundance, and, indeed, it was to these that nearly the whole of book literature owed its origin. The wooden press was to be seen here and there, and I have met with old members of the trade who had worked at none other. Those that I have seen did not differ materially from the earliest press of which we have any knowledge. Its main features were its screw, lever and counter-weight, and, may I add, its inadequacy to perform the work required of it, except at a very slow rate; and yet the decayed workmen, to whom I have already alluded, would boldly assert that with its broken "run in" and "two pulls," they could perform more and better work than their successors with the Stanhope, the first invented iron press. Of course, these old men spoke also favorably of the balls, or dabbling process, and railed at the innovation of composition rollers.

I readily grant that they did some glorious work with their pelt dabblers; nay, I will go so far as to say that for a card or circular nothing beats a ball made of composition. It was almost universally employed for this kind of work in the district in which I was taught printing. It would be difficult, I fancy, to find a man capable of using a dabbler nowadays. I still retain the trick so necessary for the proper and speedy distribution of the ink.

I have alluded to the many presses, or rather forms of presses, employed in my earliest printing days, and even yet occasionally to be found. Those in most common use fifty years ago were the Albion, Atlas and Columbian. Their order of merit may be taken as placed, although if power rather than speed had been sought after, the order should be reversed, the leverage of the Columbian being the most powerful. For easy, smooth working, simplicity of action, and speed, I know of nothing, even today, equal to the first named. I do not allude to the "linked" Albion, but to the improved Albion, in which the links gave way to the "chill."

Some forty years ago I commenced a tramp through England in search of work. During that tramp, I fell across these strange examples of presses: the Ruthven, the Cogger, and the Bellows press. In all my various conversations on trade matters with trade members I never fell across a man who had worked or even seen the first named, of which I will give a rough description. To look at it you would say that it bore a greater resemblance to a mangle than a printing press, with its square frame of wood and lack of press characteristics. The bed upon which the form rests is stationary; the platen, on the other hand, is movable. The sheet is placed on a tympan, as is usual; then the tympan is lowered. This done, the operator, by pressing his foot on a treadle, releases the platen, which immediately commences to descend the inclined ribs. The run-in, or rather run-over, is regulated by meeting the platen when it has reached the level, and so breaking its traveling force over a chalk-mark on the tympan, when a side lever is brought into play, which gives the necessary pressure. On a heavy job, a broadside,

for instance, to do this effectually the weight of the entire body must be thrown onto the lever. It was some time before I could get into the knack of doing this, nor was it a safe thing to do. My non-success was not mended by my being told that my predecessor had met with a severe accident. The pressed-down lever flies up with terrific force, if through timidity or any other cause it is relieved of the weight of the operator. In the accident referred to, the force was so great that the unfortunate workman, when picked up, was found to have his jaw broken. When, however, the operation was thoroughly mastered, there was little or no danger, and I soon found myself capable of working off a token per hour. The Cogger has two spiral springs fixed on the top of the main staple, their object being to bring back the handle, or rather lift the platen. The Bellows press is simply a bellows, or rather a press constructed on the bellows principle.

With such instruments as those named, all bookwork, job printing, and the chief of our newspapers were printed half a century ago. Then, of course, cheap newspapers were not possible. I knew the son of Willson, one of the pressmen engaged to assist the "working off" the *Courier* newspaper. Two presses were used for its production. When the news of the victory of Waterloo was announced, there was, as may reasonably have been expected, an enormous demand. It is easy to conclude that that demand was not promptly satisfied. Twelve hours' work at the rate of 200 per hour, a full average speed, even under pressure, would only produce 2,400 in twelve hours, not enough to supply a single book stall at a much-used station for an hour at the present rate at which newspapers are sold, when containing news of half the importance of that named.

Contrast this with the machinery now at the command of printers. To this end, I will describe what I saw in a midnight visit to Reynolds', or rather Dick's, printing office, in the Strand, London.

I purposely selected the time when the forms were about to be stereotyped for machine. The whole of the pages, saving the two containing the later news, had been already affixed to the machine, or rather the two machines. The last page but one was brought to the stereotypers as I entered. The caldron of metal is there in its molten state. The form is laid on an iron surface, sheets of paper laid on the face of the type, hot and cold pressure applied, and the matrix is formed. This is bent into a hollow cylinder, made exactly to fit the machine, the metal is poured in; it is, when cooled, planed and so made type high; picked, and is ready for working. The two forms took exactly twenty minutes to stereotype and prepare. I followed them to the machine, and was astonished to find that in less than three minutes the machine, or, as before stated, machines, were in full swing, producing no less than 28,000 per hour.

Each roll of paper contained 4,000 copies—no layer-on and no taker-off being required; neither were counters, inasmuch as the sheets were collected in nines on a rack, three of such deposits forming a quire (27).

As I stood watching these pieces of marvelous mechanism, I was mentally calculating how many persons the

production of the same number of copies would have required in my earliest connection with the printing business. This I found to be a more difficult task than I imagined. Indeed, it soon struck me that it would have been quite impossible to produce them at all in the time.

Stereotyping fifty years ago was in its infancy, and only used for bookwork. Printing from a continuous sheet was not known. Bent stereotypes to fit cylinders were undreamed of. It would have taken four hand presses to print a single side. Under these conditions, am I not justified in saying that the production of 28,000 per hour would have been found impossible, even if sufficient demand could have been realized for their distribution?

I will conclude by furnishing particulars that will give a faint notion of the persons dispensed with by the introduction of the improved mechanical helps at the command of this firm. To simplify matters, I will leave presses out of consideration, and take machines commonly used twenty years ago, for my comparison. Their average rate may be taken at 1,000 per hour. To produce at the above rapid rate it would require 28 layers-on, 28 takers-off, 10 counters and folders, 28 machinists, 10 wetters-down—total, 104. I am certainly not wrong in saying that the whole of the machinists and underlings in this office did not comprise a dozen.

Am I not right in saying that, however fleet time may be, art, in so far as it applies to printing, is no less rapid. In a single half century this trade may be said to have been revolutionized. Indeed, such a revolution was never before known. This is the more remarkable from the fact of the trade remaining in a lethargic condition for four hundred years after its origin—that is, with few known improvements worthy of mention. These facts go far to prove that, as a rule, whatever man's requirements may be, they will sooner or later be supplied.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A LINGUISTIC DISSERTATION.

BY G. BORHM.

THE average compositor is not expected to know more than one language—his mother tongue—and even this one, alas, how often is it little known by him. Some great man, whose name I cannot recall, once said that one but learns his own language by studying the idioms of foreign nations. Everyone who ever attempted to study more than his native tongue fully comprehends the truth of this sentence. Every step one makes, every rule, every word one acquires from the foreign grammar, opens new vistas on the horizon of one's mother tongue. The comparative study, so advantageous for the acquirement of a language, can only assert itself while one studies a second, a third, or more idioms. Unconsciously we compare, place side to side this rule and that rule, and thus gain a knowledge of our own language which we would otherwise have had no occasion to acquire. Our modern education involves within its meaning the knowledge of one or more foreign languages. Our public school curriculum includes either French or German, and to know either one of these foreign languages besides our own mother tongue is, under

the present circumstances, a decided advantage, if not a necessity in this country.

But, notwithstanding the advantages brought by the knowledge of the foreign tongue, and its apparent necessity, we still meet a large percentage of American-born citizens who do not care to sacrifice time and money to its study. It is not my purpose to break a lance for the benefit of the entire community, within these pages, but I may venture to do so for the benefit of a class—the one whose interests are directly identified with the interest of THE INLAND PRINTER—the compositors' class.

I have had occasion to set from manuscript in a number of languages, some of which I hardly saw in letters or heard them spoken before, and while I possess sufficient knowledge of German, French, Spanish and Italian to get along, I have been obliged, or better, I undertook it, to set up type from Scandinavian, Hollandish, Portuguese and Greek manuscript, being totally ignorant of the former three languages, and remembering but little about the last. In each case I may say, without boasting, I have earned the satisfaction of my patrons. I fully admit that it is a somewhat disagreeable blow for an intelligent being—it always appeared to me more than that, a hard blow—to be obliged to set from copy the sense and meaning of which is to him as "Spanish Village"—*Spanisches Dorf*, as the German says. Still, one can make the best of it, and I considered it ever so much pride to swim through the stream without breaking down. It may interest some of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to hear something about the manner by which I managed to perform the task.

First, when I received manuscript in a language of which I knew little or nothing, I tried to acquire some book, as a rule, a grammar or handbook, which would explain in brief outlines the rudimental rules of the language. Generally the first leaves of the book gives the pronunciation and succession of consonants and vowels. Thus we can learn, for instance, that the double "ll" of the Castilian, is the equivalent of the Italian "gl," or the Portuguese "lh." Therefore, it is important to study before all, the alphabet of the language, the letter combinations, etc. Next we look for the accents peculiar to the same. Very few languages are burdened with a large number of accents; these, and their meaning, can be studied in a very short time. There is the acute, grave, circumflex, and a few others, which figure in most all the foreign tongues, and almost invariably with the same consequence. The accent fills an important place in the rank of letters. In some of the languages the meaning of a word totally changes by misplacing or omitting one of these miniature tyrants. So, for an example, stands the word "*uj*" in the Hungarian language for "new," while an accent over the u, "*új*," changes it to "the finger." As a rule, the accent indicates the syllable upon which the stress of the tone rests in speaking, and, as above mentioned, this may be of the greatest importance.

Being acquainted with the accents of the language in question, and somewhat of their use, it will be necessary to look into the manner in which the different genii are shown. Usually it is in the ending of a noun which

indicates the genus of it. In the Roman idioms we find the "a," at the close of a word, the representative of the feminine gender. Thus we can safely rely upon the *ending* in case the article has been written indistinctly and cannot be deciphered, or *vice versa*, and so avoid errors.

With these helps at hand, the compositor will soon be able to set a foreign language, otherwise unknown to him, with comparative ease and surety, even when the copy is written indistinctly. This system appears, at first consideration, to call for the devotion of a good deal of time, rendering it almost impossible to adopt in case of necessity. Still, I can assure the reader, from my own experience, that it takes but a few hours close study and attention—in my case, a devotion of the evening to its study the night before I started to set from the copy—to make one sufficiently acquainted with a good deal of the rudiments and many of the rules of the language, which will be of untold help to the compositor during the process of putting the manuscript into type. Many an error will thus be avoided, and the machine-like procedure of setting copy without an understanding of its meaning reduced to a minimum, even made interesting. How often has it happened to the author of this article to stand before some hieroglyphical sign which he could not possibly have deciphered had he not previously studied the rudimental rules of the language. The Spanish "y," for instance, which stands for the word "and," has always been a source of great trouble and annoyance to me. I have dragged this one character many a time out of all sorts of positions given to it by the carelessness of the rapid writer. I have often exhumed it out of and separated it from a heap of letters with which it had nothing whatever to do, and the wrong connection of which I could not have dreamed of if I had not studied the simple rules about its meaning and use in the Spanish language, and applied them accordingly.

I therefore repeat that, although it may appear absurd, it is of the greatest advantage to the compositor to make himself somewhat acquainted with the language in which he is supposed to set up copy. I certainly do not pretend that a few hours, or even days' study of a language will add considerably to the linguistic capacities of the learner, or be of any other beneficial consequence to him than the help it will afford to reduce the difficulty in setting up copy in a strange idiom, but I contend, and that decidedly, based upon actual experience, that this help cannot be denied, and is really of no small importance; it will repay the learner manifold for the time spent in the endeavor. For this reason, respected reader, should you ever be obliged to set up copy in a language unknown to you, try to find time to look for a grammar or handbook relating thereto. Study:

First. The alphabet, and possible letter combinations.

Second. The articles and gender—endings of nouns.

Third. The accents, their significance and use.

Equipped with such a rudimental knowledge you will find the difficulties of your task greatly reduced, and unexpected success and satisfaction the result of your labors.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INTERNATIONAL SHORTHAND CONGRESS AND PHONOGRAPHIC JUBILEE.

BY R. T. D., ENGLAND.

ONE of the most important of the various commemorations to be celebrated in the English capital this year is the celebration of the introduction of shorthand into England, in the year 1587, just three centuries ago, with which is to be combined the jubilee of phonography, or phonetic shorthand, invented in 1837, a system which has created an entire reformation in the somewhat crude facilities previously available for the preservation of oratorical language, and has proved one of the chief levers to revolutionize journalism, advancing the newspaper press to its magnificent position as the moving power of the world.

Many forms of abbreviated sign writing are supposed to have been practiced by the learned writers of Greece, Egypt and Persia long before the commencement of the Christian era, but no reliable data for this supposition has been discovered. About the year 60 B.C., Plutarch, the greatest of historians, tells, in his life of Cato the younger, of one Marcus Tullius Tiro, a namesake of Cicero, who introduced a system called "*nota*," which was destined to become popular among many of the eminent men of the time. This system of character writing was considerably extended by Seneca, until the number of characters employed are said to have exceeded seven thousand. Its use appears to have been confined to the Romans, and died out with the fall of their empire. Throughout the Middle Ages nothing is recorded of the further practice of the art.

Shorthand was unknown in England until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who did so much in the advancement of learning that many excellent reforms in the pursuit of literature were introduced. In the year 1587, Dr. Timothe Bright, author of several important medical works, introduced to the world a system which he called "*Characterie*," which seems to have been the foundation for many of the systems of other inventors in after years. Little, however, is known of the early practice of the art in England, many of the works known to have been published not now being in existence. Innumerable inventors were constantly introducing something new and improved in every detail, but though three hundred systems appeared in the course of two hundred and fifty years, very little was achieved in the interest of shorthand; indeed, one system was generally a plagiarism of the other. Since the invention of the "*winged art*," considerably over eight hundred works have appeared in England, half of which owe their existence to phonography.

Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, in whose honor the idea of the congress has been originated, was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, January 4, 1813, and his life has proved a long and earnest endeavor to leave something behind him calculated to be of lasting worth to mankind, possessing one of those master minds which occasionally illuminate the oftentimes gloomy pages of history, by promoting something in the development of civilization and the extension of knowledge; the interest

of peace in preference to that of war. As a youth he displayed an unusual amount of zeal and perseverance, when at the age of seventeen he acquired Byrom's system of shorthand, and for several years afterward favored Taylor's system, in which he succeeded in obtaining a speed of one hundred words per minute. Finding none of the systems to meet with his ideas, he invented a system of his own, which he presented to the world just fifty years ago, under the title of "Stenographic Sound-hand." This has been wonderfully improved, and run through about fifteen distinct editions, until it now assumes the almost perfect system called "Phonography," of the present day. Even now, after so many years' practice of his own system, Mr. Pitman is not averse to any alteration for the better, but very few have been suggested during late years. With his shorthand, Mr. Pitman also introduced a style of common-sense or level-headed spelling, which receives the approbation of some of the ablest scholars of the day. Its adoption would help much to make the English tongue one of the easiest instead of what it now is—the hardest language in the world to acquire. There is every reason why our words should be spelled as we pronounce them, and none why they should not.

Phonography has a great many followers in all parts of the world, for it is applicable for use in any language. Mr. Pitman's books have had an enormous sale, some of them having exceeded a million copies. Many standard works have been issued, printed from engraved characters, and a number of lithographed magazines enjoy a very large circulation.

Most of the systems used in the United States and Canada (their number is not few) are undoubted plagiarisms of phonography. Perhaps they may be adapted to suit the country, but no expert phonographer would experience difficulty in deciphering them, so great is their resemblance to the original system.

Inventive geniuses have been busily employed during the past ten years in the propagation of new departures in the art of shorthand-writing. Some of them have opened out some excellent ideas, but altogether too complex to be practicable. Pocknell's "Legible Shorthand," introduced about five years ago, was sent forth with considerable bombast; but it is never heard of now. The only system meriting public favor, besides phonography, is the French of M. Duployan, known in England as the "Sloan Duployan," which has many advocates. The German systems of Stolze and Gabelsberger are becoming well known, and have great merit.

Altogether, the general outlook for the practice of shorthand is a bright one. It is quickly becoming one of the necessary subjects in the curriculum of a good education. The wielder of the pen finds no little difficulty in finding employment if he cannot make use of this modern style of caligraphy.

By a coincidence, the tercentenary of shorthand and the jubilee of phonography fall in the same year, and stenographers purpose holding a large gathering in London, during September, to celebrate the two events, and provide a lasting memorial. It is a matter of no little satisfaction to note that young typographers are taking a

great interest in the acquirement of shorthand. Many compositors are well acquainted with the art, and accept it as copy. In many cases shorthand copy proves more legible than the longhand copy produced by reporters, for some of it is a dreadful scrawl. The time is drawing surely nearer when the old, antiquated style of writing will have to give way, and let the result of progressiveness take its place.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. XIII.—BY WALTER L. KING.

THIS article, the last of the series upon Buenos Ayres printing establishments, will dwell fully upon the typographical establishment of Messrs. Stiller & Laass. The firm is the largest on the South American continent; therefore let it receive a lengthy notice.

Soon after one o'clock, on a hot afternoon, last February, the writer called and asked for the Señor Stiller (partner Laass is traveling in Europe). That gentleman soon came forward, and after a little discussion led the way to his private office.

"Pray be seated," said he, accompanying the words by placing on the desk before me a bunch of old *Chicago Lithographers*, on which to glance, while he himself scanned the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Stiller is a courteous, business-like person, of about twenty-eight years of age. Having no stiff formalities, we soon became friends, and dropped into operations immediately.

This is one of the most important establishments of the kind existing in the capital. By the employment of competent persons in the utilization of an infinite variety of printing material the firm has obtained considerable notoriety for the superior excellence of the work turned out. The premises of the Señors Stiller & Laass (the former gentleman is a German and the latter an Argentine) are situated in calle San Martin, at number 160. About three hundred persons are employed, including the workshop at La Valle 241 (of which more anon), who, sallying forth into the narrow street at close of working hours, in a body, would seem to block the thoroughfare for a few minutes.

This institution had a humble origin, but by the indefatigable zeal of its proprietors and the great number of works elaborated, with the prompt manner in which they were produced, coupled with a proportionate increase in the materials, which have been applied wisely and profitably, the firm quickly reached its present high standing. The printing office was founded in February, 1882. Although among the three hundred employés are scores of artisans of different nationalities, not one Englishman is employed, a somewhat surprising fact. Work commences at seven in the morning, continuing to half-past five in the evening. From eleven to half-past twelve is allowed for breakfast.

The building is of two stories, the whole being of considerable capacity, yet press of business has caused the directors to see that even larger premises are necessary, and important enlargements are therefore in contemplation.

At present the premises are crowded with material, making several rooms uncomfortably close and hot.

Of the ten great departments which constitute the present edifice, each one is devoted to distinct work, and are managed by the more intelligent of the workmen.

In the event of fire breaking out, the devouring element will probably make but little headway, for a large reservoir is located in the building, with water pipes running all over the place, thus assuring a good supply of the needful in any emergency. Besides this precaution the firm is insured for \$160,000 in five reliable companies.

The first office a visitor sees on entering the establishment is the counting room, in which five persons are engaged. The next department, which lies a few yards farther back, is where most of the big machines are located, consisting of nine lithographic, nine printing, four Grandes, one Prussian, one Universal, from M. Gally, New York,—being the only North American printing machine in this big concern—and three numbering machines. This department is one hundred and fifty feet long by sixteen wide. The greater part of the presses and machinery are from Germany and France, though three of Dawson's Wharfedales and some minor English material was observable, the whole being driven by a steam engine of seven horsepower, the latter from Rushton, Proctor & Co., of Lincoln, England. There is also a machine for ink grinding. Fifty men are employed in this department.

The room devoted to lithographing has ten presses, and a special apparatus for stereotypes of all classes. There are from 4,500 to 5,000 stones, adapted to all kinds of work; also the necessary paraphernalia required to execute any class of work in this line of business. Forty-five hands are engaged in this department. In the engraving room fifteen operators and four apprentices are kept busy. The machines consist of a Universal, a Pantograph, and three engraving instruments on different systems. Considerable material is located in this room. Photo-lithographing has likewise an office, replete with all modern appliances.

Now, let us take a look around upstairs, where the composing room is located. Sixty-five men and a few boys are busy at work. Here is an immense amount of material in this department, nearly all coming from Germany. The forms are lowered to the pressroom by machinery, an advantage which is highly appreciated.

In the bookbinding department, where also is carried on an extensive business in the blank book line, there are two presses, two ruling machines (from Philadelphia, if I am not mistaken), two cardboard cutting machines, and three paper cutters. Here may also be found a machine for making book backs, two for sewing, and one pamphlet stitcher. Forty men find occupation in this room. There are three perfecting machines in another room, and twelve Grandes, which produce about 4,000,000 numbers monthly, and make a terrible racket in doing so.

This establishment has been the first in Buenos Ayres to utilize the services of woman—at once the friend and foe of man—for here twenty-four of them are employed, and it is stated they do their work with "promptness, cleanliness and satisfaction." [Which is certainly to their

credit.—*Ed.*] In this room is revised, numbered and packed all the different varieties of stamped and bank paper issued by the firm, the material for the latter work being imported from New York. Still another department contains four machines for cutting paper, two presses, and one machine for cutting memorandum books and cards, and two machines for iron and stub cutting, which employs seven hands. Two porters' services are always found necessary in the large paper deposit, where material to the value of \$55,000 is stored. A like amount of labor is expended on the room containing \$8,000 worth of inks and varnishes. The engine-room contains the motor, before mentioned, for running the twenty-five machines. Three mechanics are engaged.

Eleven hands have two departments to themselves in which to execute their tasks at the rubbing and renovating of lithographic stones.

Here are some interesting figures concerning the working of Messrs. Stiller & Laass' establishment.

Typographic impressions each month.....	1,500,000
Lithographic impressions each month.....	800,000
Annual consumption of materials.....	\$80,000
Monthly salaries of employés.....	\$12,000
Value of machines on premises.....	\$70,000
Value of type on premises.....	\$50,000

The writer was surprised when the Señor Stiller said, "Now let us go to the other workshop," not having heard previously that the firm had other premises. To calle Lavalle 241, then, nearly ten minutes walk, away we went, and found a considerable workshop in full activity. It is a vast storage place of material belonging to Stiller & Laass, consisting of an immense assortment of books and stationery. The bookbinding art is carried on extensively by some twenty operatives, women being plentiful among them. A dozen hands, also, are engaged in lithographing on the same premises.

Latterly, a stereotypic outfit has been provided; but at moment of writing no steam-driven machinery is in the establishment—a state of affairs that will not last long, however.

We now returned to San Martin 160, sometimes called the imprenta "La Union," and had a short conversation before parting. "In which months of the year are you most slack?" "We are never so—always busy. For months we have been working overtime, from seven in the morning till seven at night. Our machines, indeed, frequently run till ten o'clock every night, for weeks."

Such is the state of affairs in the establishment erected by Señor Stiller, such is the general run of work in the printing offices of Buenos Ayres, and such it is likely to continue for several more years to come.

The firm above reviewed execute all varieties of work—from cigarette wrappers, the clever photographic reproductions on which are admirably done, considering the purpose to which they are put, to bank drafts and government bills. Bookwork is also a principal feature.

RECAPITULATION.

The series of articles upon the printing offices of Buenos Ayres, began in THE INLAND PRINTER of June, 1886, and continued month after month, with but two interruptions—that of September and January last—until present date of June, 1887, are now concluded.

Every printing office in the city has been noted upon—from those occupying the humblest position, which were awarded full mention, so far as name and location went, to the lengthy reviews given of the biggest establishments in Argentine's capital. Absolutely not one of any note has been missed.

Reprinted in book form, the articles would fill a moderate-sized volume, forming the first, most extensive, most accurate and most practical work upon the typographic art—historical, descriptive, etc.—in South America that has ever been penned.

The following offices, ranking in size in the order given below (Roman numerals in parentheses denote number of article in which they appeared) were reviewed: Driven by steam—Stiller & Laass, San Martin 160 and Lavalle 241 (XII); J. H. Kidd & Co., San Martin 155 (I); Guillermo Kraft, Reconquista 92 (XI), only office the proprietor of which refused to allow an inspection, but full particulars, nevertheless, were obtained from an outsider, and duly reported; *Le Courrier de La Plata*, Métrico 304 (IX); J. N. Klingelfuss, Venezuela 232 and 234 (XI). Driven by gas—Jacobo Peuser, San Martin 96, 98, 100 (VII); George Mackern, San Martin 7 (IV), now, owing to formal retirement of founder, conducted by his son and a partner under style of Mackern & Maclean; Pablo E. Coni, Alsina 60, *not*, as incorrectly printed, Defensa 60 (VI), printing office removed to Perú 334, but head offices will always remain at first-mentioned address; D. W. Lowe (misprinted *Lane*) & Co., San Martin 117, and Cuyo 108 (II), being a report on all printing done, by various distinct parties, on the premises known as the *Herald* building; M. Biedma, Belgrano 133 to 139 (X); Agustín Casá, Moreno 51 (V); Juan A. Alsina, Méjico 634 (X); Juan Checchi & C^{ia}, Corrientes, 218 (XI). Driven by hand—Viuda Ceroni & Hijos, Reconquista 270; *L'Operaio Italiano*, Cuyo 267 (XI); Buffet, Tucuan 23 (VI), now Buffet & Bosch; Mariano Marzano, Defensa 139 (VI), printing office has ceased to be, premises pulled down, owner retired (happy man!); Alberto Nuñez, Piedad 135 (X), removed to Piedad 17½; Luis Maunier, Moreno 240 (XI); B. Bonghesse, Bolívar 130 (XI), and an accurate bit was also given in article XI of some twenty small jobbing printers.

In addition to the foregoing, the following important newspaper offices, every one executing general printing, were written upon: *La Nación*, San Martin 214 to 218 (III); *El Nacional*, Bolívar 67 (IX); *La Patria*, Bolívar 92½ (IX); *El Correo Español*, Piedras 126 (IX); also *Argentine Times*, Pasco 163 (I), has ceased to exist; and *Standard*, Maipú 94 (I).

More by way of a curiosity, yet none the less a matter of interest and instruction, believing it to be a subject that has hitherto never received full notice, were the bounds of the city passed, and an inspection made and full report given of a South American convict printing establishment—that in the penitentiary (VII).

In all, twenty-seven printing offices received more or less ample notice; while the number of smaller ones visited and chronicled, bring the figures up to over fifty, and if there be added to this amount several very small general printers, whose places have escaped notice, also some half-dozen concerns in different departments under supervision of the government, and if there be included all the printing offices of the newspapers and periodicals, then it can with safety be said that Buenos Ayres has quite eighty typographical houses, being one to about every 5,500 souls, reckoning that the city has a population of close on 450,000 inhabitants.

Nationality of proprietors of general printing offices, where obtainable: Italian (principally small concerns), 11; Argentines, Uruguayans and Spaniards, 12; French, 9; German, 4; British, 2; Swiss, 1; North American, 1; Polish, 1.

Some offices work 48 hours per week, others 59; an average will therefore be found in 56.

The average wages for journeymen printers are \$65 per month.

The sanitary state of the offices is, on the whole, good. *Le Courrier de la Plata*, and Kidd's establishment (the former a French house, latter English) particularly deserve mention in this respect.

More than fifteen hundred printers, machinists, lithographers and stereotypers are employed; and that figure can be trebled when reckoning the employment the printing offices give, directly and indirectly, to other people.

In lithography, seven of the biggest firms go in for this branch as much as typography; there are in this city, however, over a dozen houses practicing lithography solely; but one of these, and that the most important, was noticed: M. Martinez, Alsina 257 (XI). Another large firm in same line is that of Baratelli & Cerri, Bolívar 104 to 110; and E. Halitzky, Tacuari 82.

In stereotyping, only four of the big general printing offices have foundries of their own; but there are some half-dozen growing young concerns in the trade.

The total value of the printing machinery and printing type in actual use in offices in Buenos Ayres hovers between \$750,000 and \$800,000.

WHERE DOES THE MATERIAL COME FROM?

In the supply of printing machinery and type to Buenos Ayres, France comes first, Germany second, England third, Belgium fourth, United States fifth, and Italy sixth.

One-half of all the printing machinery to be seen in Argentine's capital bears the name of Marinoni, of Paris, and this can safely be taken as an index of the export trade of same firm to the greater part of South America.

The other half is composed of machinery from the following countries, and supplied in amount in the order given: France, Germany, England, Belgium, United States.

A small amount of material comes from Italy—and very poor much of it is, too.

Germany has more lithographic machinery in Buenos Ayres than France, and the latter country more than England.

In the supply of machinery for bookbinding departments, Germany is again first, France second, England third and Belgium fourth.

From France comes one-half of all the type used, and Germany, then England, and lastly the United States, complete the remaining half.

With the exception of Italy, North America is last on the list in the matter of supplying the market of the southern continent with goods in the printing and kindred trades' line. A few roller proof-presses, and half-a-dozen treadle-jobbers from New York, same amount of latter from Halifax, also from Boston, a few dozen cases and fonts from Philadelphia, and a score of type series from Chicago, distributed among a dozen houses in this city, constitute the entire supply that has yet come from the States.

The largest machine of North America make is a Hoe drum-cylinder press, located in *Herald* building; formerly the property of a defunct English newspaper published in Montevideo.

The city of Brussels, which could be comfortably stowed away in any small creek of the Mississippi, supplies more machinery than the whole of the cities of North America put together.

It is in the supply of paper ruling machines that the states has an advantage; these articles (twenty in number) are from Hickok, Pennsylvania. France closely follows.

North American machinery and type, wherever used, gives the highest satisfaction. It is particularly noticeable for durability and faithful performance of work.

The sole and only reason for the little demand for material from the states is want of direct steamship communication. Between this port and Europe there are a score of regular liners making trips from Liverpool, Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres, in less than twenty-five days. There is an occasional steamer from Argentine's capital to New York, but no regular, reliable line. Forty days, under present conditions, are occupied ere goods reach this port from the world's metropolis.

"Do you think, with direct steamship communication established, there will be an extension of trade between the printers of this republic and the manufacturers of North America?" was a question put to many typographers in the city. "Yes," was the invariable reply; "there will be an immediate, spontaneous demand for goods from the states, not alone from printers, but from hundreds of other business men."

So it only remains for the desired bi-monthly steam communication to be put on, thereby gladdening the hearts of many millions of people, in order to see the realization of that extended commerce which it is the ambition of THE INLAND PRINTER to see consummated, and which, it will distinctly be seen later on, was initiated by the series of articles upon and entitled "The Printing Offices of Buenos Ayres."

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PRINT PAPER.	PER LB.
Acme Mills News.....	6½c
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Sussex Mills News.....	5½c
Eric Mills News.....	5c
Colored Poster.....	6½c
White Poster.....	6½c

BOOK PAPERS.	PER LB.
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint.....	9c
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8½c
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8c
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint.....	7½c
Star No. 3, white and tint.....	6½c

COVER PAPERS.	PER REAM.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades).....	\$6 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb.....	5 85
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid.....	4 50
No. 3 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb.....	3 15
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb.....	2 25
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb.....	1 80
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb.....	3 60

BLOTTING PAPERS.	PER LB.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white.....	13c
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors.....	14c
Florence Mills Blotting, white.....	11c
Florence Mills Blotting, colors.....	12c

CARD BOARDS.	2-PLY. 3-PLY. 4-PLY.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred.....	\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred.....	2 80 3 35 3 90
Florence Bristol, per hundred.....	3 50 4 25 5 00
PER 100 SHS.	
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades).....	\$3 50
No. 4 Blanks.....	3 00
No. 5 Blanks.....	3 25
No. 6 Blanks.....	3 50
No. 7½ Blanks.....	3 75
No. 10 Blanks.....	4 00
No. 12 Blanks.....	4 50
No. 14 Blanks.....	5 00
No. 17½ Blanks.....	5 50
No. 18½ Blanks.....	7 00
No. 2½ White China.....	3 25
No. 5½ White China.....	4 00
No. 8 White China.....	6 50
Thin Colored China (six shades).....	2 25
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades).....	2 50
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades).....	5 00
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades).....	13 00
Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	4 00
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	5 00
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	6 00
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28.....	1 55
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28.....	1 75
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28.....	1 90
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28.....	2 05
Show Cards (five shades).....	5 50

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Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid.....	18c
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Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove.....	16c
Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	15c
Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	13c
St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.).....	10c

PER REAM.	
No. 1 White French Folio.....	\$1 15
No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors).....	1 20
No. 1 White Double French Folio.....	2 30
No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors).....	2 40
No. 1 White Double French Royal.....	3 00
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NO.		S ZES, 6.	6½.
124	White Wove.....	\$1 70	\$1 80
234	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
244	Green Laid.....	1 80	1 90
254	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90

First Quality, XX.

Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES, 6.	6½.
126 White Wove.....	\$2 15	\$2 25
226 White Wove.....	2 25	2 35
236 Amber Laid.....	2 25	2 35
276 Canary Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2146 Blue Granite.....	2 25	2 35
2106 Azure Wove.....	2 25	2 35
2126 Cream Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2136 Duplex (Blue Lined).....	2 25	2 35
128 White Wove, XXX.....	2 45	2 55
228 White Wove, XXX.....	2 50	2 60

Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES, 6.	6½.
406 Melon Laid.....	\$1 90	\$2 10
416 Fawn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
426 White Wove.....	1 90	2 10
436 Amber Laid.....	1 90	2 10
446 Green Laid.....	1 90	2 10
456 Lt. Blue Laid.....	1 90	2 10
466 Azure Wove.....	1 90	2 10
476 Canary Laid.....	1 90	2 10
486 Corn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
496 Cherry Laid.....	1 90	2 10

Second Quality, X.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES, 6.	6½.
314 Fawn Laid.....	\$1 55	\$1 60
324 White Laid.....	1 55	1 60
334 Amber Laid.....	1 55	1 60
354 Blue Laid.....	1 55	1 60
374 Canary Laid.....	1 55	1 60
384 Corn Laid.....	1 55	1 60

Second Quality, XX.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES, 6.	6½.
306 Melon Laid.....	\$1 80	\$1 90
316 Fawn Laid.....	1 80	1 90
326 White Laid.....	1 80	1 90
336 Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
356 Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90
366 Azure Wove.....	1 80	1 90
376 Canary Laid.....	1 80	1 90
386 Corn Laid.....	1 80	1 90
396 Cherry Laid.....	1 80	1 90

Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES, 6.	6½.
250 Manila New Gov't.....	\$1 80	\$1 90
280 Manila New Gov't.....	95	1 00
350 Manila New Gov't.....	95	1 05
360 Manila New Gov't.....	1 00	1 10
360 Manila Full Gov't.....	1 10	1 20
440 Manila Full Gov't.....	1 25	1 35
770 Manila Full Gov't.....	1 40	1 50
880 Manila Full Gov't.....	2 35	2 55

Official Sizes—First Quality, XX.

Put up in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES, 9.	10.	11.
126 White Wove.....	\$3 50	\$3 90	\$4 85
226 White Wove.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
236 Amber Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
256 Blue Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
276 Canary Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
286 Corn Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00

Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

NO.	SIZES, 9.	10.	11.
426 White Wove.....	\$3 30	\$3 60	\$4 45
436 Amber Laid.....	3 30	3 60	4 45

Official Sizes—Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.

NO.	SIZES, 9.	10.	11.
350 Manila.....	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 45
360 Manila.....	1 90	2 10	2 60
380 Manila Ex.....	3 25	3 70	4 45
440 Manila.....	2 10	2 25	3 10
770 Manila.....	2 45	2 70	3 60
880 Manila.....	4 00	4 25	6 00

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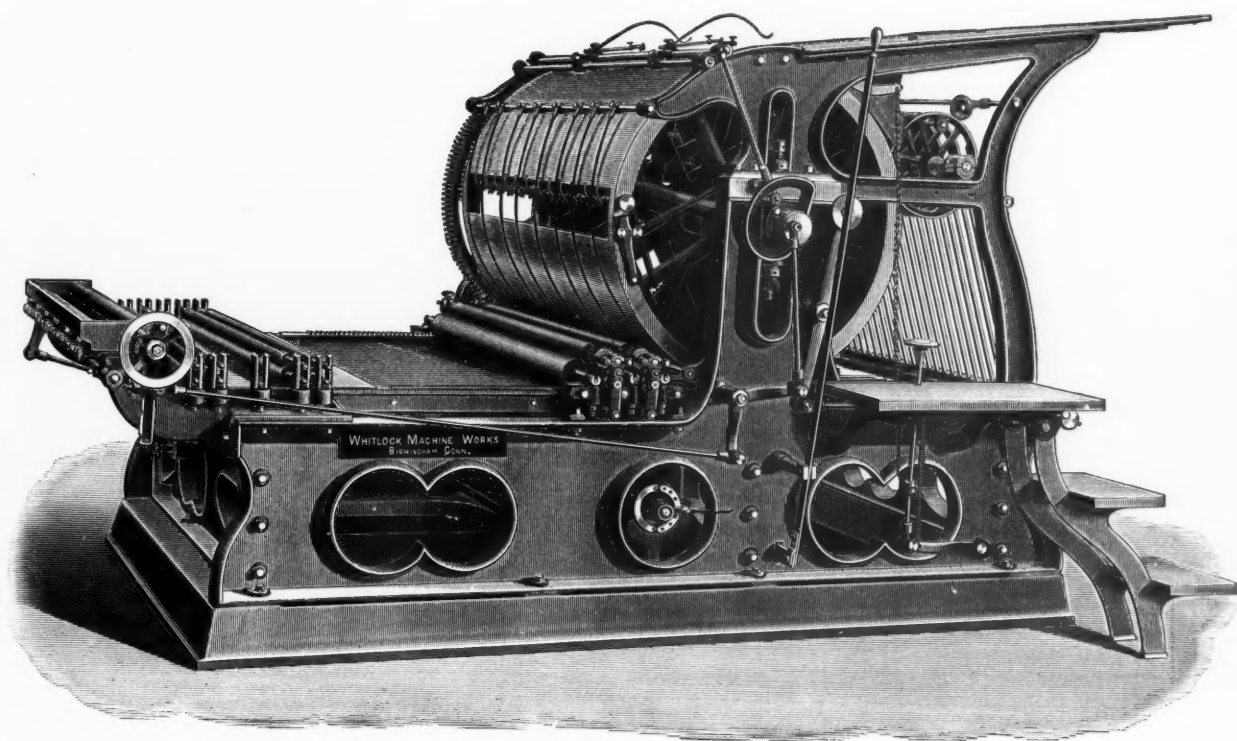
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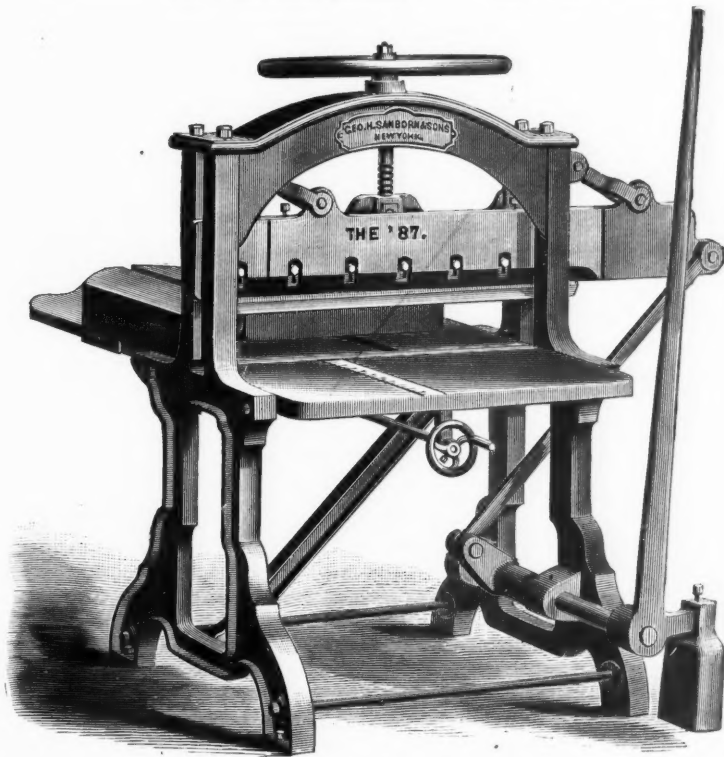
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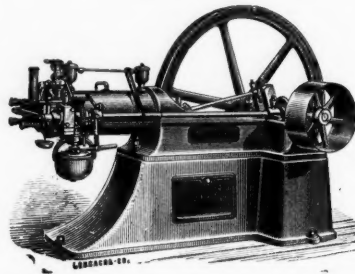
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; single copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional. Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

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CHICAGO, JULY, 1887.

CONSIDERABLE feeling has been manifested by the members of No. 9, Pressmen's Union, by the revocation of their charter at the recent session of the International Typographical Union. The almost universal expression among the pressmen, however, was that while they were anxious to have the feeders maintain their union, as such, it was both unjust and injurious to the pressmen proper to belong to a body having their name, while they were really in the minority, at the ratio of ten to one. In Albany and Boston, for example, both feeders and pressmen have a separate and distinct organization, a state of affairs which the majority of the delegates thought should be adopted throughout the country.

TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICA.

MR. WALTER LODIA KING, our South American correspondent, has virtually brought to a termination, in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, the series of articles upon the printing offices of Buenos Ayres. Throughout the whole twelve chapters, into which this description of the typographic art in Argentine has been divided, a view of deep, practical interest to the American type founder and press manufacturer has been opened up. In the lengthy description of the largest printing establishment in South America, that of Stiller & Laass, we read that in this house, using machinery valued at \$70,000, there is only *one* printing press of North American manufacture—a "Universal" treadle, from New York—and a similar state of affairs exists in the establishments of nearly all the other firms reviewed.

Regarding the valuable summary given at end of the article, in which the gist of all that has been written upon the subject is reproduced in a few paragraphs, we note several telling and humiliating assertions, which, but for the authority making them, we should deem incorrect. In the city of Buenos Ayres, with a population of 450,000 inhabitants, possessing fifty printing establishments of various sizes and capacities, where the value of the material therein is estimated at \$800,000, our products are comparatively unknown.

These statements furnish food for reflection. Why should a single Paris firm supply half of all the machinery used in the printing offices of South America? What answer can be given to the question: How is it that a French house has manipulated the market of countries south of the equator, and supplied to one of its most flourishing cities alone, in less than ten years, a quarter of a million dollars worth of machinery? And why has it been written, "The city of Brussels, which could be comfortably stowed away in almost any small creek of the Mississippi, supplies Buenos Ayres with more machinery than the whole of the cities of North America put together"? Here there is certainly room for serious reflection. For years past a most extensive market for every class of goods manufactured in connection with the printing trade has been open to the world. We have neglected to compete for the many and valuable prizes which this new and inviting field offered, and allowed the manufacturers of Europe to reap the advantages which we ourselves should have claimed.

But, while regretting our lack of enterprise in that direction during the past twelve years, there is yet ample room in which the industries represented by this journal may be pushed, with immediate advantage to all concerned. South America is just beginning to put on a civilized garb. A steady immigration flow is opening up the several republics constituting the southern continent, and developing their immense and unlimited natural resources. Railways are spanning the country at an amazing rate, and with the progress of these means of rapid communication the old revolutionary spirit of its inhabitants is fast dying out, and a commercial, aggressive, business-like spirit developing.

Our correspondent has further said: "North American machinery and type, wherever used, gives the highest

satisfaction. It is particularly noticeable for durability and faithful performance of work." This eulogy is the essence of the replies received from South American printers in answer to an interrogation as to their opinion of the merits of our manufactures. The quotation is a decidedly healthy and auspicious one, especially encouraging to those who see in the near future a market for our productions in the far, far South.

In seeking for the real cause of the paucity of trade between our republic and the republics of South America, we have not far to go. Want of regular, and, if possible, direct steamship communication between New York and Buenos Ayres is, no doubt, if not the only, certainly the main cause. From the continent of Europe to the Plata there are a score of regular steamship lines, a state of affairs which has never existed, not even with a single vessel, between New York and Argentine's capital. Hence the difference between our trade and European trade with such a splendid field as South America presents. There certainly exists steamship communication from New York to Rio Janeiro, but instead of doing good to the countries south of Brazil's capital, the reverse has been the result, and for this reason: Goods are taken to Rio from the states for Argentine, and then must necessarily be transhipped. Now this lovely abode of phthisical complaints is continually affected with some kind of fever, and during several months of each year is boycotted by most vessels to the Plata; so packages and correspondence are delayed for an indefinite number of weeks, or until some chance vessel thinks it worth while to take them along. Thus, sometimes ninety days elapse between the posting of a letter in New York and its receipt in Buenos Ayres, whereas, had they, as formerly, been directed via Europe, a little less than a third of this time would have sufficed to take them to their destination.

The establishment of a steamship line, however, between New York and Rio Janeiro has done some good, and, as showing that trade between the two continents of the western world will no doubt be increased by the establishment of regular communications between other ports, we will briefly comment upon the influences and service done by the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Prior to the opening of this line American type and printing machines were as little known in Rio as they are today in Buenos Ayres. By far the greater portion came from France. But steamers began making regular trips from Brazil's chief port, calling at some half dozen places on the route to New York, and back again, and what has been the result? An immediate improvement in trade, at every port touched, more particularly at Rio Janeiro, concerning which city an American gentleman, resident there, wrote several months ago: "There is an increasing demand for the printing material of the states. North American manufacturers cannot now grumble; they are obtaining a very fair share of the orders issued by the printing office proprietors of Rio." And why may not a like state of affairs ensue with the opening up of rapid transit, by means of swift steamers, between the two greatest republics on the western hemisphere? With these agencies in operation, we could supply the markets

and demands of South America at least as quickly as they are now supplied by European manufacturers—in twenty-five days. In less than ten years there will be a railway from New York to Buenos Ayres, cutting clear through the heart of the great South land, opening up the whole country, and giving us a market practically inexhaustible. But even ten years is a long period, in this busy age, to wait for this iron road to help us; and if our manufacturers are true to their best interests they will lose no time in helping to place a line of steamers on the ocean, carrying the American flag, filled with American products, bound for the ports referred to. Europe is even now receiving increasing demands for its wares from the southern republics, while we are absolutely out of their reckoning.

Two or three years ago one of those delightful junketing parties, known as a "Flying Commission," was, at a heavy expense to the nation, sent on a trip round the South American Continent, seeking to establish the Monroe doctrine in commerce, for the whole western hemisphere. What has been the result of its labors? Verbose reports, now lying dirty and uncared for, on government shelves, and a vast amount of newspaper comment. We venture the assertion that the series of articles which have appeared in our columns upon Argentine's printing establishments have proved of more practical use to the various printing and bookbinding material manufacturers of the United States, showing how completely they are at present left in the cold, in the matter of supplying their goods in the South American markets, and in calling their attention to the rich field at their disposal, if they will only take prompt action to secure it, than all the voluminous, neglected effusions of flying commissions, or special pleadings of ministers or consuls in the republics south of the equator.

At considerable expense we specially commissioned our indefatigable correspondent to report, *in extenso*, upon the status of the typographic art in South America. After a year's work he has brought his arduous task to a successful termination. Our primary object in laying before both readers and advertisers the matter in question has been to afford instructive and entertaining reading to the former, and to promote the business interests of the latter. Need we hope our object has been attained?

THE MACKELLAR PLAN OF TYPE MEASUREMENT.

WE herewith present in our present issue the plan of Mr. W. B. MacKellar, of Philadelphia, for measuring the labor of compositors, read before and indorsed at the recent session of the International Typographical Union. Like the Rastall system, which has been fully elucidated in this and other journals, this plan is based upon the assumption that "each letter of the lower-case alphabet bears a fixed relative proportion, one to the other." Admitting this proposition to be indisputable, it is evident that measures based upon the entire alphabet, or only a portion of it, or merely one letter, would be equally just, and would establish a fair labor standard for type composition. Mr. MacKellar proposes that the 1,000 measure shall be the space occupied by 1,000 letter

m's of the font to be measured, instead of 1,000 squares of the body, or em quads. The suspicious compositor may fear that under this plan the letter "m" would be trifled with to his disadvantage, or in other words, that this one letter would be much wider than formerly, in proportion to other letters of the font to which it belonged. Though THE INLAND PRINTER does not believe there is much danger from this source, it is evident that Mr. MacKellar anticipated the objection. In his address before the Buffalo convention, he states: "The danger lies in only one direction—that of an increase in size—and is herewith provided for. Irrespective of any size or face of plain type, the alphabet must occupy a space of not less than fifteen type of its individual lower-case letter 'm.' This forms a barrier impossible to be crossed without instant recognition." It may be urged, however, with plausibility, that Mr. MacKellar, in his anxiety to allay the fears of the compositor, sets up an arbitrary standard, which may in the future be the means of curtailing the freedom of the type founder, and also be the cause of dissatisfaction between employers and employes, which has made the present arbitrary standard so objectionable; but this is among the possibilities rather than the probabilities. Mr. Rastall, in presenting his system, which is based upon the whole alphabet, together with the spaces necessary for correcting the letters into words, was also fearful of the impression prevailing among compositors that the letters would be trifled with to the disadvantage of the compositor. He says:

The space occupied by the alphabet of 25 letters, if multiplied by 40, would give the space which 1,000 letters occupy. (Six letters of the alphabet *could* have been omitted, and the space of the remaining 20 multiplied by 50 would also have indicated the exact space 1,000 letters would occupy. This course would have been preferable if there was any danger that type founders, in the event of this method of measurement displacing the old method, would cast the letters least used—the j, k, q, v, x and z—out of proportion; but I am satisfied there could not be sufficient gained by this course to recommend it to selfish employers. It will be easy enough to amend the method as indicated, if I am mistaken. The type founder certainly would oppose it, for it could not be done without ruining the font from an artistic point of view).

THE INLAND PRINTER believes that all elements of chance should be eliminated from the work of the compositor. In making up the 1,000 measure on the MacKellar plan, where the line does not contain even ems, we assume the same rule is intended to apply as at present—over an em and less than an en to be counted an en, and over an en to be counted an em. But while we are of the opinion that Mr. MacKellar's plan will not prove quite as accurate a labor basis as Mr. Rastall's, it will, no doubt, be more readily comprehended by those interested, and the accuracy of the measure be more easily verified by the compositor. As compared with the old em method, however, the proposed plan will prove a God-send to the craft, the inequalities alluded to being most trivial when the evils and complaints which now exist are taken into consideration. The time has come when the present outrageous method must be abolished, and that the fixed price per 1,000 ems shall not mean \$15 per week for labor on one font of type, and \$20 per week for labor

on another. The change from the present to another system cannot be accomplished without more or less friction with the contending interests, but with the aid of the type founders, and the manifest justice of the movement, it will doubtless soon be accomplished, and then compositors, employes and type founders will wonder that the ridiculous old methods prevailed as long as they did, and prevented an amicable and permanent settlement.

The following is Mr. MacKellar's address:

Mr. President and Members of the International Typographical Union:

I am here from Philadelphia, in company with my friend, Mr. L. B. Benton, of Milwaukee, as a committee appointed by the Type Founders' Association of the United States to visit this session of the International Typographical Union, to give some expression, if we might be allowed to do so, relative to the subject of the measure of lower-case alphabets, which now engrosses the attention of the craft.

Through your courtesy we have been allowed the privilege of personally appearing before you, which privilege we fully appreciate and thank you for.

The question in course of consideration is one of vital importance, and it should receive the earnest attention it deserves. In character it is widespread, not alone affecting individual cities or hamlets, but the well-being of the printing fraternity throughout the entire country.

I come before you today, not in the character of a type founder, but rather as a compositor and practical printer, and from no selfish motive, individually representing the interests of thousands of American typographers, the mainsprings of a craft unexcelled in point of intelligence by any other extant—a craft ancient and honorable, and whose escutcheons bear branded in letters of living fire, along the entire line of its development, names that are silently revered, and which have become familiar friends through the associations of memory, not only in the workshop but in the household.

At the last session of the International Typographical Union of the United States a committee was appointed to take into consideration the existing variations in the thickness of lower-case alphabets of plain or newspaper type.

The committee met, and, owing to an insufficiency of time to obtain necessary information and data, it reported a resolution, objectionable in principle and difficult of uniform application. The entire scale of measures of lower-case alphabets, from pica down to diamond, was increased one em, as follows:

OLD SCALE.		NEW SCALE.		OLD SCALE.		NEW SCALE.	
Pica	12	13		Minion	13	14	
Small Pica	12	13		Nonpareil	14	15	
Long Primer ..	12	13		Agate	15	16	
Bourgeois	12	13		Pearl	16	17	
Brevier	13	14		Diamond	17	18	

The fact that no one type founder in the United States makes type, of all sizes, with lower-case alphabets thick enough to meet the requirements of the decisions of the committee, at once shows the hardship and impolicy of the resolution.

The effect of this radical change in the thickness of type was probably not estimated by the committee. It not only compels the recutting of a large proportion of fonts of type of all sizes, involving a great and unnecessary expense, but it restricts the choice of an author or a publisher to type of a broad face, even though the necessities of the case demand a thin face, as for directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc., and it will necessarily increase the size and cost of books of such character.

Instead of a system so radical, I suggest the following, which is based on the principle of self adjustment, and is so comprehensive that it affords equal rights to the compositor, to the publisher and to the type founder: 1. It secures to the compositor a just and equal compensation for every variety of "lean" or "fat" type. 2. It leaves the choice or selection of faces to the publisher. 3. It in no wise interferes with the present system of plain faces made by any type founder.

multiplied by 40 informs us that 555 ems is the space that 40 alphabets or 1,000 letters and spaces would occupy; 555 divided by 17½ (the number of ems previously ascertained to be in a line of the *Craftsman*) gives the space in lines—32 and ½ of an em over—as the 1,000 measure of that font.

The system I propose is not complex, and the compositor is not compelled to enter into other than ordinary calculation. If he wishes to ascertain the measure of his matter in the type with which he is working, he takes the lower-case letter m of the font and sets a complete line of that letter in his stick. If the line in counting embraces 25 lower-case letter m's he knows at once that 40 lines will make 1,000 letter m's. If in another office a "leaner" type be used, and it is found 30 letter m's are required to fill the measure of his stick, 1,000 m's will be contained in 33⅓ lines. If a still "leaner" type be used, taking in 33 letter m's in the measure, but 30⅓ lines will be required to constitute the 1,000 m's.

In every instance the letter m, increasing or decreasing in size in proportion to the length of the lower-case alphabet, whether "lean" or "fat," will invariably regulate the number of lines to be set to make 1,000 m's, or portion thereof. A critical examination will disclose the fact that the same number of individual type, and the same number of movements in setting and distributing, are performed in every 1,000 m's of matter so set, regardless of what plain face of type be used.

The utility of this system is also demonstrated when applied to the measurement of bastard faces. It is well understood that the thickness of an alphabet or its individual characters will not change when placed upon any body other than its own. As an example, if a nonpareil face be cast upon a minion body, the type will be no thicker than when cast upon nonpareil, but the body will be larger, being minion. In calculating, the compositor, in setting it, will receive pay the same as nonpareil, as the letter m has not increased in thickness from being cast upon a minion body.

Under this system I would suggest that no change be made in the present rate per 1,000 m's, as the letter m in a font of "fat" type is about equivalent in size to the em quad, and the "lean" faces will receive an increased proportion of compensation in inviolable ratio to their thinness.

The time for the adoption of the system should be at as early a date as possible, and it should apply to the fonts of type already in use as well as to prospective purchases.

So far as this system has been presented to the attention of printers, it being but a recent conception, it has received favorable indorsement. As it is so correct and equitable in its results, and will prove a medium so productive of harmonious results, I trust it will meet with the enthusiastic approval of the body of intelligent gentlemen of the International Typographical Union now assembled.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you again for your courtesy and attention.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

IT is a well-established principle that success in life or any undertaking is only assured by close attention to details, accompanied by an unflagging perseverance. As an example of its truth we see men enjoying reputations as scholars, statesmen or successful business men, whose mental caliber had been looked upon as but mediocre in their early days, and while themselves sharing in this estimate of their capacities

"Yet gave not o'er though desperate of success,"

until, by untiring zeal, careful attention to details, minute analyses of all matters in their line of research or speculation, they had attained the goal of their desire. It would be a work of supererogation to cite examples of this fact in this country of self-made men, where no office is too high for him who has the determination to reach it.

Methodical perseverance in pursuit of the object or position sought to be attained, is the grand secret of success. Many lives are frittered away in abortive efforts

to accomplish all ambition dictates by a *coup d'état*, and many men are ruined in business ventures because they have not gone below the crust of glittering promise to probe the basis it rested on. They trusted, as others had done before them, to luck, instead of to persistent effort, "reasonable risk" possessing to them little if any significance.

Having an object in view is the ballast that steadies men, and in the struggle for attainment, awakens them to the grand probabilities of its fulfillment. If pecuniary gain is the desire of some hearts, method applies strictly to its attainment; if proficiency in a profession, its aid is equally necessary, and so on in any phase of life or variety of ambition, so that whether wealth or fame is the object sought after, steady application and forethought will be sure to reap their reward.

The truth we desire here to inculcate is that in the search for knowledge a little leisure may profitably be devoted to *systematic self-improvement*, the acquirement of some branch or branches of learning or science, that will enable men to fill the positions which the cycle of time will bring to their feet:

"Think naught a trifle though it small appear,
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year."

The foregoing applies especially to the printer's art, it being one in which close attention to details is an essential of such magnitude that no great degree of proficiency can be attained by slavish imitation. There is nothing in or connected with the art that has not its foundation upon a principle of reason. The learner in its ranks, instead of depending exclusively on stereotyped rules and printed formulas, should be guided by reflection, remembering that desultory, spasmodic effort accomplishes nothing, while a little knowledge, daily and systematically acquired, will not only enable him to become master of the subject under investigation, but secure a training that will fit him for further and more advanced efforts.

Let the long roll of names, then, of eminent men who have begun life in the humblest position in a printing office, awaken an interesting emulation to follow in their footsteps, and become the daily ambition of our young friends, who are anxious to excel, and in so doing let them remember that in elevating themselves they are elevating the craft to which they belong.

THAT doctors disagree is corroborated by the letter of our esteemed correspondent, at Cambridge, England, criticising the article in relation to the albumen copying process, for photo-engraving purposes, translated from the *Graphische Künste*, of Leipsic (a recognized authority), which appeared in the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The high standing of Mr. Wilkinson, however, entitles his communication to careful consideration.

WE point with a justifiable pride to the number and character of the contributed articles and communications in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. They speak for themselves, and will be found well worthy of perusal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NO. II.—BY HUGH WALLACE.

IN 1830 she made a decided forward movement, for it was in that year that George D. Prentice and Mr. Bishop, who founded the *Daily Journal*, were enlisted as citizens. Their advent was a red-letter day in the history of the city and state; and why? because they were journalists, and founded a newspaper which, in point of downright ability and enterprise, eclipsed all southern journalism. The news! The news! down to the last minute, and in accurate shape, was their first consideration. The interests of the city and state were constantly before them, and their advantages were set forth in ringing words of truth. National issues and international questions were always handled with care, delicacy and judgment. Occupying such a position, it has ever received an extensive patronage, and become one of the most important and influential papers in the country. It is now incorporated as the *Courier-Journal*, and the editorial mantle has fallen upon Mr. Henry Watterson, a gentleman who has sustained, under all circumstances, the well-earned reputation of its distinguished founders.

In 1835, the population had reached twenty thousand; and in 1840 it engaged a manufacturing capital of nearly one million of dollars—and had then sixteen newspapers collecting and analyzing the news, sharpening the mental caliber of the people, and faithfully representing the city and state in all their important bearings. For a subsequent period of over fifteen years, great progress was experienced—railway projects and many social reforms were perfected and carried out, which resulted in a material increase of wealth. This continued until the civil war, which paralyzed every branch of industry, and entailed havoc and destruction on the city and business community. Of course, this was, in a great measure, to be anticipated. War is always attended with loss and serious consequences. The loss, too, can never be fully known, neither can it be made up, and all speculation to the contrary is but empty subterfuge.

Louisville was the western gate of the South—its feeder and natural source of supplies, and to have her trade summarily cut off inflicted untold loss and suffering, and they had just to pull through the best they could until the extermination of the conflict. The end came, however, and found Louisville in better shape than was expected. Southern pride and chivalry were broken up; her people were tattered and torn, her industries annihilated, her banking and commercial institutions were leveled with the dust, her marine extinguished, and there was really nothing left but a devastated country and a subdued people. In this desperate condition, Louisville came to the rescue, and gave them freely, “without money and without price,” such aid as they required to enable them to make a new start in the world. The position of the southern people was desperate, and they worked like heroes and as one man to retrieve their name, material interests and country. Their “swords were converted into ploughshares,” and their resolution, energy and labor made their coveted inheritance “bud and blossom as the

rose.” The wheels of industry put a new complexion on southern interests, and the sun of prosperity once more poured forth its effulgent rays upon the sunny land. Louisville had been their friend and help in the days of their distress, and in turn she had now their confidence and business patronage, in the days of her prosperity. Her trade and commerce has taken a new start, and has been more vigorous and successful than ever, and the growth of the city has been commensurate with these altered relations. Social problems, giving increased advantages, have been solved, railroads have increased, the great engineering feat of bridging the Ohio has been accomplished, river and canal navigation has improved, the erection of numerous public and private buildings has taken place, the extension of the school system has at length come into operation and given intense satisfaction, and all these are indicators that she has not even yet seen the heyday of her prosperity.

She is now a city of nearly two hundred thousand population, and has some special business relations which will always render her excellent service. Her tobacco market is the best and largest in the world; she manufactures and ships more cement and makes more oak-tanned leather than any city in the United States; makes more plows than any city in the world, and handles more fine whisky than any other home market. Her annual manufacturing product, apart from her tobacco, distilling and immense fuel interests, is over fifty millions of dollars; and by way of interests in showing the volume of business transacted monthly, her clearing house returns are over twenty-one millions.

Her board of trade has always been a source of strength to her mercantile interests. It is composed of bankers and her best business men, who regularly confer as a body on all subjects of vital interest to the city. Her Southern Exposition, since its organization, five years ago, has been singularly successful, and has proved to be one of the best attractions for the display of southern products and manufactures that has ever been made.

In the work of the art preservative she publishes five daily and twenty weekly newspapers, and twenty-five monthly journals and magazines; has thirty job printing offices and fifteen bookbinderies, which employ fifteen hundred hands, and engage over a total capital of one million of dollars. With the aid of a powerful and enlightened press, the great interests of the South will be made more potent to the world, and further progress and development will inevitably result.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REVIEW OF THE DAYS OF OLD.

NO. II.—BY REV. JACOB MILLER.

THE printers of this country “east or west of the Mississippi,” and all through its northern and southern portions, are the peers of those who represent the typographic art in any part of the world. In all that constitutes knowledge, familiarity, readiness and dexterity in their profession, our American artizans are equally advanced with the thousands of other climes, who set type in composing sticks, or manage presses (with their marvelous

improvements) that can produce even 15,000 impressions an hour!

But the most proficient among all who have advanced in any art or science, can testify that excellence in a chosen branch is only attained by persistent personal effort. It was a remark of the wise Socrates,—“the gods have given nothing valuable to men without great labor.” On this point modern invention and improvement have not surpassed the wisdom of antiquity. The great truth which universal observation and experience inculcate, is, that no useful result can be achieved without exertion commensurate to the end desired. No railroad has been constructed over which men can be whirled, while sitting at ease, to prosperity and distinction; and if, in the vaunted novelties of the age, they imagine to take a magic flight to the perfection of art, or a balloon ascent to the summit of the hill of science, it is but to prove the delusion of a misguided fancy. The law governing man is that of *progress*. His capacity for acquiring is one of the essential elements of his being; and when men arrive at that point of personal progress when they are satisfied, they not only stand still themselves, but are in the way of others. In the great stream of advancement, they are like the sunken tree, that once floating onward with the tide, but now anchored in the bed, impedes and stops the onward flow, and makes other impediments of all caught in its influence. There are no greater obstacles to prosperity, no stronger foes to advancement, than those who are indolently satisfied with the present, opposed to all changes, and at war with everything new. But we must have better things than our fathers; we ought to know more, do more, and enjoy more. The good old days of the past are well enough for poetry. Thank heaven for the “*days of old!*” Your history and mine are full of them. But the grand opportunities of these days must be grasped and improved. We must labor with our might to be skilled in our calling, if it be one that conduces to the welfare of mankind. These sentiments, I am sure, are entertained by the intelligent votaries of “the art preservative of all arts!”

But with full appreciation of the present days, and rejoicing that such marked and wonderful improvements are found in our printing houses, by which the beauty of typographical arrangement may be greatly enhanced, and rapidity in producing impressions well nigh perfected, I still retain a liking for the “*days of old.*” I remember them. Many faces crowd before me, and reminiscences of men, and incidents that connect the past with the present are of abiding interest to me as a printer of former times. In an account recently given of the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of a public journal of high repute, it was stated that among the compositors there engaged, are “four who have been employed by the aged proprietor more than forty-five years, and nine whose periods of service range from twenty-five to forty years!” Ah! venerable printers, what changes have you witnessed! What ludicrous efforts upon the part of beginners have excited your mirth! As you look around upon the commodious and handsome furniture of your composing room, and enjoy the brilliant light that streams athwart your cases, lighting the remotest box in each of them, can you

forget the “*days of old,*” or the hideous *candlesticks* of old? Well do I remember one that was perched in the “e” box of the lower case, at which I took my earliest lessons in typesetting. We had neither gas nor lamps. But, oh dear! that greasy, battered old candlestick; if you have ever worked by one, you cannot fail to remember it. Nor can I forget the belligerent boy, who, in a fit of retaliation for an offense, which I must decline to name, hurled the heavy contrivance at my head; but the intellectual department escaped injury, and the light-bearer went through the window to the street below. My crude efforts at the case did not produce a favorable impression upon my instructor, who was, in every respect, one of the olden time. But I consoled myself with the reflection that the first attempt at anything new is awkward. Yet I seemed to lack what some would call a taste for setting type; I had an ear for music, something of an eye for painting, and I could skate on the Schuylkill river, and run with the boys to a fire; but I needed something to make me successful as a compositor. One day, as I was in quite a dilemma, a wag in the office said to me, “I can tell you what you want to be a good compositor.” I replied, “Tell me.” He took me to the great primer case, and told me to set up a word of eight letters, and I did so. The word was *Gumption!* That man’s name was Russel Canfield. He is dead. Yet this word “*gumption*” was a great word in the “*days of old.*” It is a good word for these days, especially for young beginners. I did not like it very well when I heard it in those circumstances. But the *gumption* came in good degree, and my reputation as a compositor steadily improved.

Between the handsome composing rooms in some of the printing houses of the present time, and those of forty or fifty years ago, there is a disparity which words can hardly portray, about as much as there is between the rude canoe of an Indian and the noble ship that sails so majestically upon the ocean. Printers of today, we congratulate you upon your pleasant accommodations, as a general rule; what lively recollections many of us have of the little, narrow, low-ceiled rooms in which we once worked, hedged about with hand-presses, roller-boxes, rickety old stands, a big stove in the center, with grim looking chases here and there, that might seem, indeed, to be formidable foes to the exercise of bright and cheerful *gumption!* I noticed quite recently that several old printing offices in Philadelphia had been removed to more eligible localities, with attractive surroundings. Impelled by curiosity I visited several of the former sites, and, in passing through a dark and narrow alley, where two carts cannot pass each other, I paused a few moments and looked up to the fourth story of a dilapidated building, in which I spent many a day and tedious night with associate compositors; and while I looked upon this ancient landmark, I thought of the large and handsome building to which the proprietors had removed, with their new and fast presses, and many faces of beautiful types, having every convenience afforded in heat, power, electric lights, and rapid elevators,—and I wondered how we once lived, moved, and had our being in the “old established” book and job office, where every form, from a card to a show-

bill, had to be carried down a dark stairway, from the fourth to the second story, which was the pressroom, the first and third stories being the dwelling portion. The old building has been demolished. It is so in Chicago, and in other cities where new buildings have been erected; the great city of the West has its pleasant rooms for compositors and pressmen, far superior to what they possessed thirty-five years ago, at which time I was residing in the neighboring city of Milwaukee. There is one thing to which I must refer in connection with my experience as a compositor, and that is the *written copy* we frequently received. It was vexatious and detestable. I know there are poor, or careless writers, in these days; but intelligence has spread, the schoolmaster is abroad, and there is vastly more good writing and correct spelling than in the "days of old." We lost much precious time in deciphering an illegible hand, and correcting misspelled words. And when we presented our proof for inspection, we were sure to receive it back from the proofreader with marks that fairly frowned. Many a time I found it dangerous to follow copy, for if the original words had been printed as they were written, it would have been a display of senseless jargon, and involved the authors in humiliation and trouble. No one can appreciate good writing and spelling better than a compositor. I remember once having to set up a bill for the public sale of a farm. The copy was ridiculous; the following are a few specimens: sail for sale, Fryday for Friday; kows for cows, krick for creek, shewts for shoats, sheap for sheep, wagguns for wagons, a pill of wud for wood pile. These blunders were laughable enough, but the copy stated that "all the things wud be sowld that day, and the rest at privit sail." The proposed second sale would rather remind us of the colored sexton who, when asked, "What bell are you ringing?" answered, "Dis is de secon' ring of de fus bell." The facilities for doing really handsome work in the "days of old" were not such as are now within easy reach of compositors. A mere glance at the grand specimen books issued by modern type foundry, or a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER (which is a gem of rare beauty), will show what superior devices and helps are nigh at hand. But let no one suppose that taste or skill were not exhibited in the days that are gone by forever, for there were many expert men with nimble fingers and keen perception, whose achievements challenged admiration. One in particular, with whom I was intimately connected, displayed remarkable skill as a job compositor. His name was George Elwell. He could set a thousand ems with ordinary speed, but excelled in jobwork of every description, and that in days when the path of eminence in this branch of typography lay decidedly uphill, and labor and genius were taxed to their utmost capacity, without the aid of the metallic matrix or mold, the arch, the circle or oval cast, that are now so freely used. He was an old-time typesetter, but had excellent taste. He was not satisfied with what was necessary or convenient, but aimed at what was pleasing. He aspired to beauty and elegance. A piece of work that was awkward and bungling always displeased him, even though it might serve the purpose of mere use longer than that which was nicer. He would

often say that the value of a man's work did not depend alone upon the amount he could perform in a given time, but also, in a good degree, upon its finish and beauty. But I think no valid excuse can be made, in these days, for failing to unite the genuine and the beautiful in all works of a typographical nature. A card, or circular, as well as a book, can be made pleasing to the eye while serving the ends of business, or the edification of the reader. Indeed, we wonder why it is not so more generally. It is so in the works of creation. In them the useful and the beautiful are wondrously combined. The stream that brings life and luxuriance to the valley, and turns the wheels of great factories, is as useful as it is beautiful. The fruit that we eat has given to it an attractive color. The fields of grain become, in the eyes of the passers-by, seas of gold. Then why is it that in the works of men we so often find the serviceable separated from the beautiful? It is not enough to know the relative uses of letters, spaces and quadrats, but we must possess the happy art of so using them, by wise selection and symmetrical adjustment, that the result of our handiwork may appear in bright and sparkling pages.

One lesson that I learned many years ago, and which is still fresh in my memory, is this, that compositors should look well to the galley! I was at work, in a rural village, upon a weekly paper. The only room we occupied was quite contracted. We had poor light. Late one afternoon I was setting up a lengthy communication, and had emptied stick after stick of solid bourgeois upon the galley at my side, without noticing that the receptacle extended beyond the edge of the case on which it rested. Suddenly a farmer entered. He was large and heavy, wore a cloak with an immense cape, and had a basket of eggs upon his arm. Coming in with haste, having notice for a town meeting to be inserted in the paper, he rushed toward me, when lo! the great ancestral-looking cape caught the end of the narrow galley, and over it went, spilling my bourgeois upon the floor, and in its violent descent causing a few eggs to slip from his basket, and mingle with the type. Again, I say, look well to the galley! I remained but a short time in that place, and have not seen the rustic since.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES, STOCKS AND BONDS.

A very simple method to detect counterfeit United States notes, bank notes, etc., has recently been discovered. If, in a stereoscope of sufficient size, two good bank notes are placed, it will only be possible to see one when looking into the apparatus, as all the lines and shades of the two notes are exactly the same. In case of a note the appearance of which gives any cause for doubting its genuineness, it is placed with a good note of the same denomination in the stereoscope, where its character will at once be determined. In case any differences are noticeable in the appearance of the type, signatures, border, or shadings, it may safely be concluded that the note is bad, for no two notes printed from two different plates will ever harmonize exactly in all of their lines, no matter how much pains may have been taken by the counterfeiters to secure an exact duplicate of the good note.

The same method may be applied to the detection of counterfeit documents, bonds, coupons, steel plates, etc. It is simple and efficient, and entirely excludes the destruction by chemicals of the note to be examined.—*American Lithographer and Printer.*

NEW SERIES OF COMBINATION BORDERS

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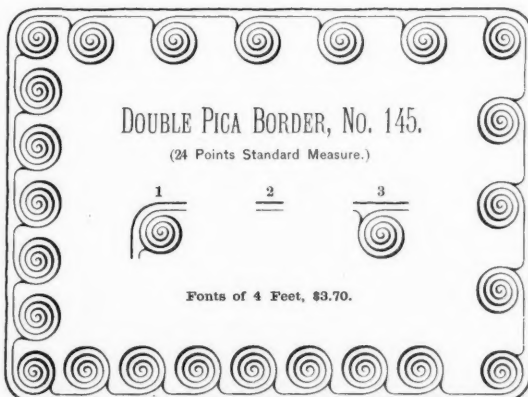
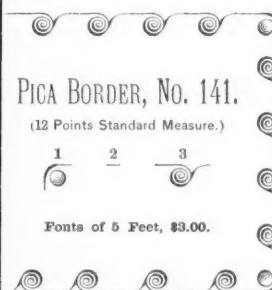
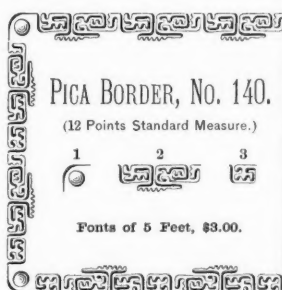
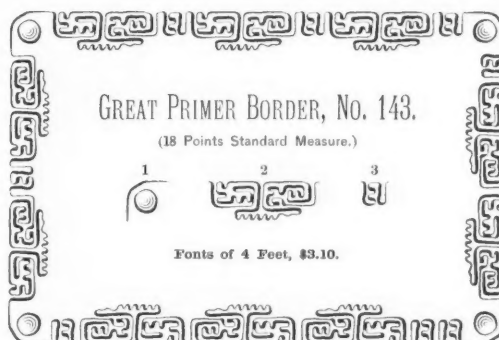
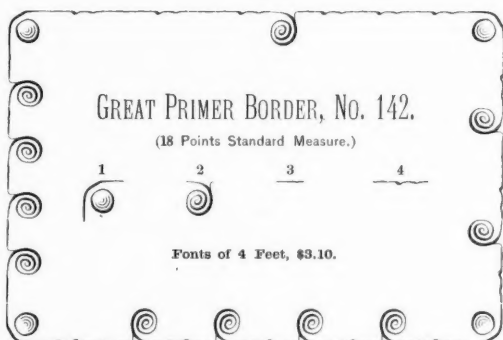
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10 a 6 A

THREE LINE NONPAREIL VASSAR SHADED.

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Armed in Head and Heart for War against Mankind

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Waiting for Purchasers: One male and eight female unicorns; seven sea-serpents; three griffins, fully developed; four mermaids, extremely beautiful; seven dragons, descendants of the one slain by St. George; one hippogriff, just weaned; four salamanders, basking in the glow of an anthracite furnace; eleven sphinxes, very docile and amiable; three centaurs, lately domesticated; with many other interesting curiosities.

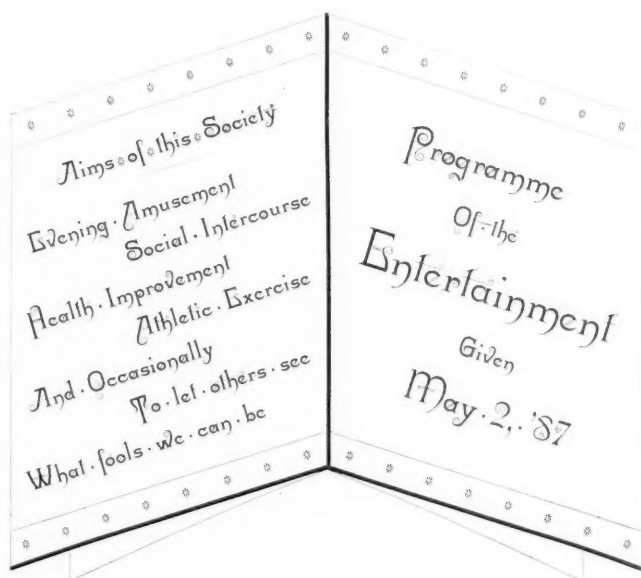
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18 POINT.

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8 A, 20 A, \$6.15
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Highly Recommended for those Desiring Invitations, Gifts, Legacies
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6 A, 14 A, \$5.75
14 A (extra), 3.40

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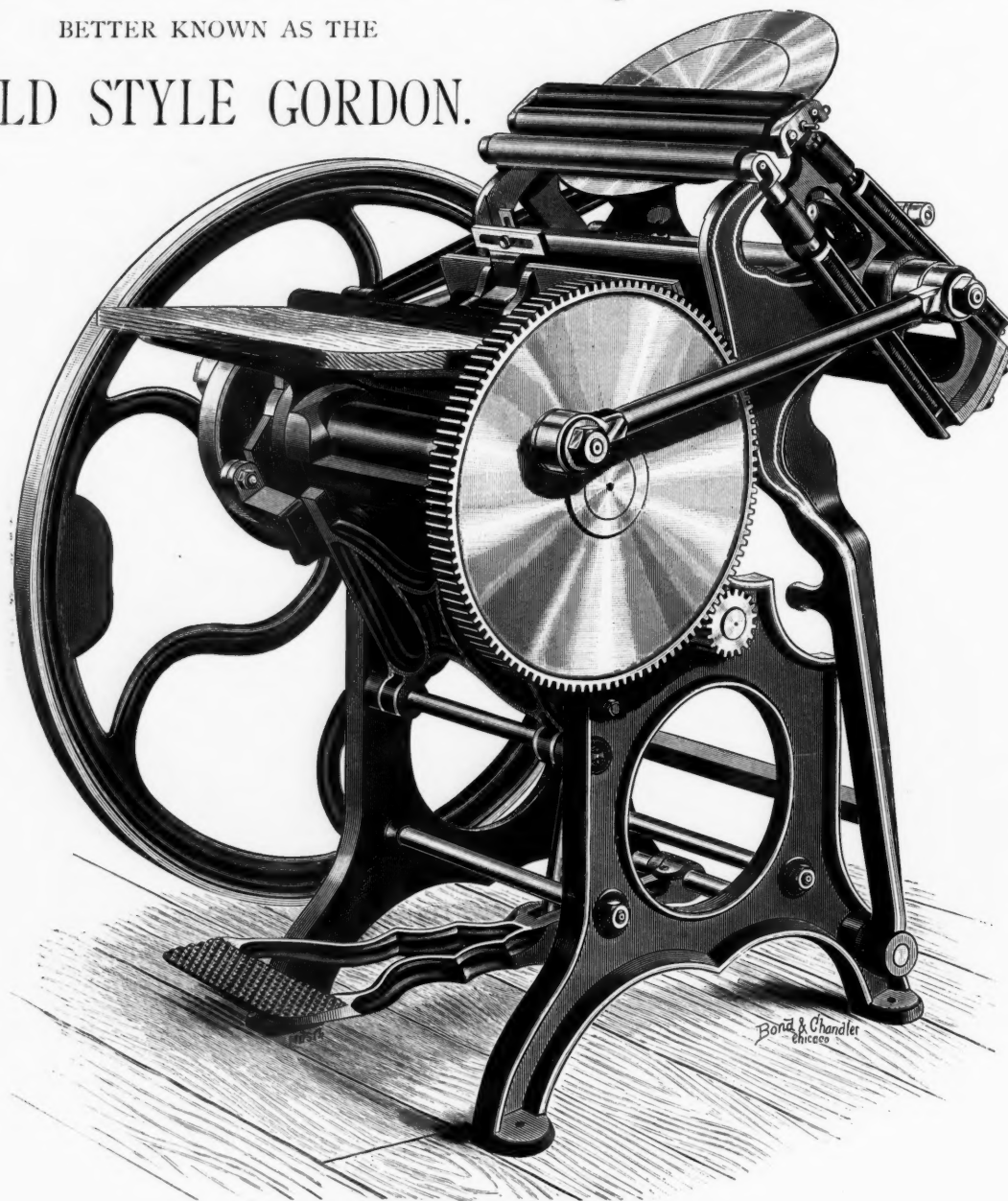
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BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 7x11 Inside of Chase,.....	\$140.00	\$150.00	\$6.00
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FOUNTAIN EXTRA—7x11, \$20.00; 8x12, \$20.00; 10x15, \$22.50; 13x19, \$25.00. STEAM FIXTURES, for either size, \$15.00.

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BURNED OUT APRIL 25.

OUR PRESS WORKS WERE AGAIN IN OPERATION APRIL 30th, WITH NEW MACHINERY, AND WE ARE FILLING ORDERS FOR THE CHALLENGE (BEST IN THE WORLD) AND OLD STYLE GORDON AS PROMPTLY AS BEFORE THE FIRE.

CHALLENGE

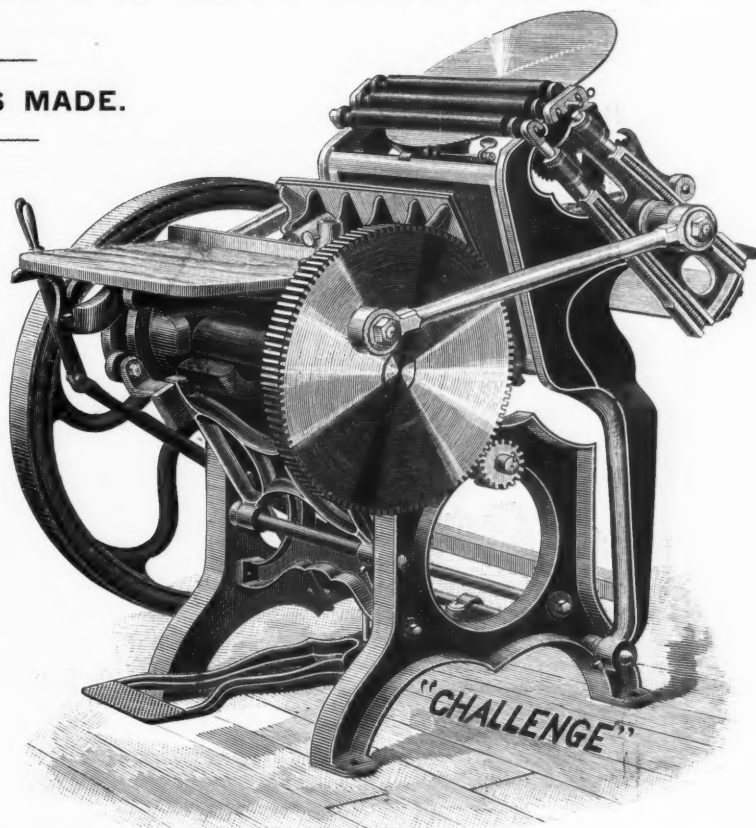
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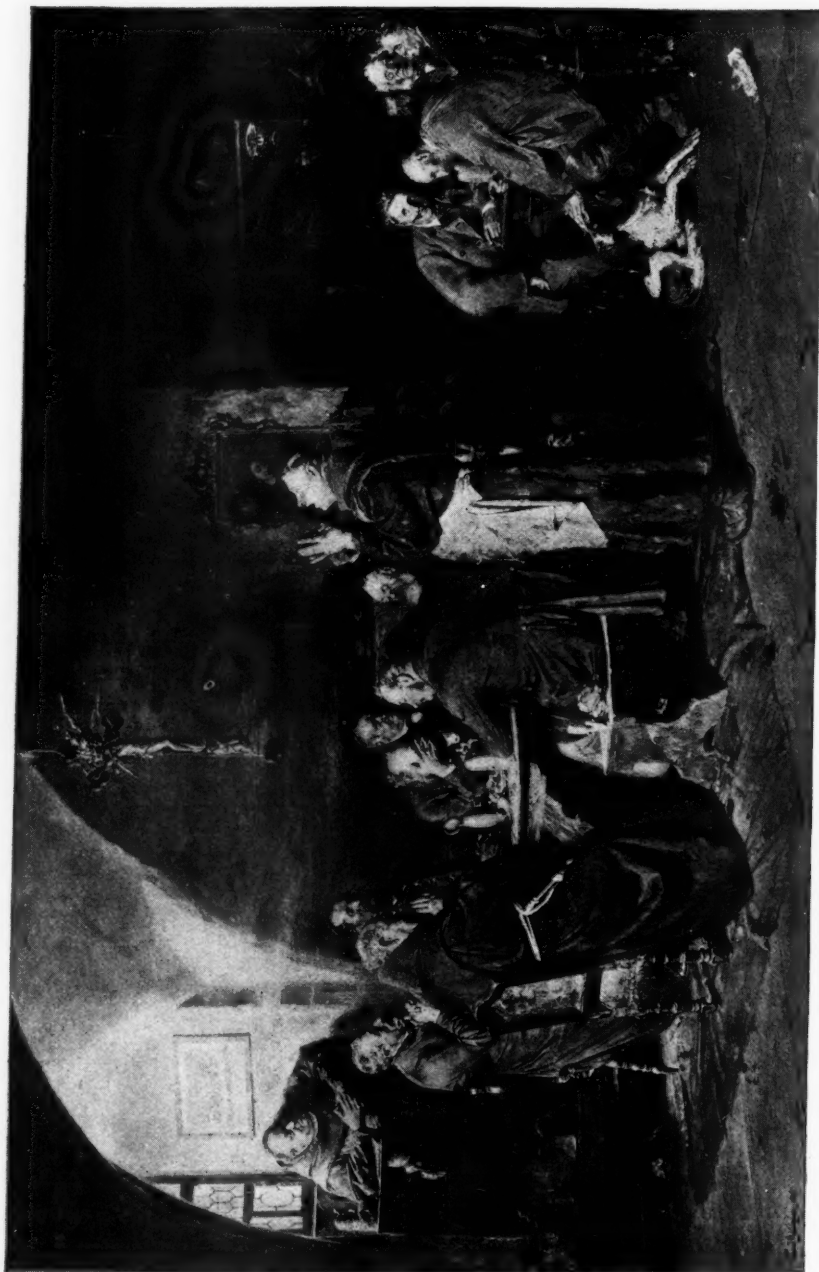


LARGEST PLATEN PRESS MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

About August first we will remove to our former quarters, which are now being rebuilt with two stories added to meet the demands of our rapidly growing trade. Meantime we have secured floors at the following numbers, where our press works are located: 327-329 Dearborn street, 339 Dearborn street, 338-340-342 Dearborn street, 66-68 Third avenue, 74-76 Third avenue and 83-85-87 Fourth avenue. Parties in need of a FIRST-CLASS press should not fail to examine into the merits of the Challenge, which may be seen in operation at our Salesroom. Correspondence invited.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

REMEDY FOR ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1887.

Like most pressmen, I have been troubled with electricity in the paper, although in this section of the country it is of rare occurrence. I have found relief in polishing the feed-board and fly fingers with Dixon's stove polish, when oiling the tympan and dampening the floor around the press failed. Yours truly, C. M.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.

To the Editor: DETROIT, June 27, 1887.

In the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER each month I find much valuable information; and I wish to give to the readers of your journal a recipe for producing a "brilliant" appearance on any job in any color of ink. It is this: Run the job through the press twice. After the first impression, permit the ink to dry thoroughly. This will be absorbed into the card, but at the second impression the ink, backing upon the first impression, will retain its brilliancy, thus giving a thoroughly finished look to what might ordinarily have been a mediocre job; while the appearance on a fine job adds 100 per cent to its beauty. Of course, great care must be taken to secure a correct register, otherwise the labor is wasted.

This recipe has been thoroughly tested, and has proven very satisfactory. Yours, E. B. H.

FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor: SHERBROOKE, July 6, 1887.

G. H. Bradford has introduced a Kidder self-feeder two-color press into the *Gazette* pressroom. It has given great satisfaction so far.

A new weekly paper has been started in Inverness, Megantic County, by D. H. Howard, named the *Inverness Review and Megantic County Herald*. The first issue contains six pages, but subsequent numbers will contain eight. Politics, independent, but supporting the prohibition cause. It ought to succeed, as it has no rival to contend with in that county.

In my last I said that the *Missisquoi Record* had celebrated its tenth anniversary by coming out in red ink. I should have said the *Bedford Times*. Both papers are published in the same county, and I confounded the one with the other.

Gilman & Leach are the new proprietors of the *Cocansville Observer*.

The *Examiner* and *Le Pionnier* each had a press running on a cart in the jubilee procession here June 21. KENARLA KENT.

THE WORK OF FIVE PRESSES—ITS COST.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Oregon, June 6, 1887.

Here is an average of the work of five steam presses for one month, as taken from my record. There was only one run of ten thousand impressions, the balance being each under five thousand impressions.

	IMPRESSIONS.	H. M.
Eighth Peerless.....	63,185	97.40
Eighth Gordon.....	79,280	115.00
Quarter Peerless.....	58,768	119.55
Pony Campbell.....	38,741	96.30
28 by 42 Cottrell.....	35,712	80.40
Total for month.....	266,686	509.45
Total hours worked by pressmen.....		563.25
Total amount paid to pressmen.....		\$164.48
Fuel.....		22.00
Engineer.....		20.00
Interest on machinery.....		30.00
Wear.....		30.00
Ink.....		15.00
Half rent.....		30.00
Oil, rags, sundries.....		5.00
Total.....		\$316.48

Average cost per thousand impressions, \$1.19. Average time per thousand impressions, about two hours. F. W. B.

THE NEED OF AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

To the Editor: COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Iowa, June 26, 1887.

If there is anything that I could heartily indorse it is THE INLAND PRINTER's sentiments on the apprentice question. Now in this county there are six printing offices, so-called, and of the six I am the only one having the honor of "serving my time" at the business. One of the printers (?) furnishes handbills at 90 cents per 1,000, and all other work in proportion. The others are equally anxious to get work at low figures, doing one job of 2,000 fair premium lists (32-page) for \$35, and 25 cents per page for advertisements, making in all about fifty pages, for less than \$40.

No printer will work at such cut-throat prices, and I claim that if all were obliged to serve regular time, and furnish diplomas or certificates to that effect, like teachers, doctors and lawyers must do, there would be a grand procession of amateurs and botches filing out of the printing offices, and the result would be better work and better prices all around.

Fraternally, A VICTIM.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

To the Editor: WINNIPEG, July 5, 1887.

Business in this burgh is very quiet, some offices working only three-fourths time; however, we are in hopes better times are coming on. *Le Trappeur*, the French weekly lately started in St. Boniface, has suspended publication. The *Free Press* has changed its dress to minion, and looks much better. F. W. Kirkland, publisher of *Siftings*, has been in for a libel suit, preferred against the son of our great premier, John A. 'Tis hard to say how it will end; however, the courts will decide next assizes. Owing to *Siftings* being in trouble, the publisher has been compelled to get it run off on a hand press, the parties claiming to be libeled having persuaded all offices running cylinders not to run it off. This, of course, gives labor to two or three where one could do the work, and also takes longer to do it, which reminds a person of the great wrong (?) Messrs. Campbell, Hoe & Co., have committed in issuing cylinders when hand presses would give more employment.

I am, respectfully yours, G. B. S.

A NUT TO CRACK.

To the Editor: TROY, N. Y., June 30, 1887.

Your Rochester correspondent in giving an account, in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, of the organization of a pressmen's union in that city, permits his modesty to suppress the mention of what I conceive to be a most noteworthy circumstance, namely, the lively interest taken in the success of the pressmen by their friends the composers. There were present quite as many composers as pressmen, and the gathering was most worthily presided over by President Lathrop, of Rochester Typographical Union, No. 15, who not only gave the pressmen loads of good advice, but invited them to attend the meetings of No. 15, that they might familiarize themselves with the workings of the organization. The Rochester pressmen are certainly fortunate in starting out with such good neighbors.

I notice the daily papers of the state are giving the governor great credit for signing a law prohibiting any person from practicing medicine except he holds a diploma from some medical society. The question naturally arises, how happens it that the doctors' organization has acquired sufficient strength to secure the passage of such a law as this? It is well enough, of course, but still it is a class legislation of the classiest kind, and takes the bread out of the mouth of every "rat" doctor in the state; who has undoubtedly as much right to earn a living as a "rat" printer. Now, as like causes produce like effects, what prevents the printers' organization from securing the passage of a law prohibiting printers from practicing their profession unless they hold a card (call it diploma if you like) from some printers' union? Most any York state man would answer at once that they have not "pull" enough. Granted; but still I see no great reason why printers cannot, by taking the same course as that pursued by the doctors, and exercising the same degree of patience, make themselves equally as powerful. Anyway it is worth trying. The duties of a doctor are no more arduous than those of most morning paper hands; yet there are few of us who have not at some time or other been most forcibly reminded of the fact

that the compensation of the doctor is far superior to our own; which is according to me the direct result of a more efficient organization. Pressmen's unions are young yet, and it is said youth is the time to learn; let me therefore suggest that they ascertain for themselves what it is that has given to the doctors' organization this great strength. They may not reach such perfection of result immediately; perhaps not in years, but they will certainly come out better men for trying, and it will put their children in the way of doing quite as well as the doctors.

XXII.

REMEDY FOR ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 14, 1887.

The trouble from electricity in printing is well known to every printer, and is a serious inconvenience. It is becoming more so as the demand for paper and the scarcity of rags increases, for in order to supply the demand manufacturers are compelled, and always will be, to use material which will readily electrize in the process of printing.

To overcome this difficulty I have made the matter a special study for many months, and have succeeded in producing an attachment for printing presses, which enables any paper to be used in any weather, without trouble from electricity, at a cost of less than five cents per day.

It will allow any number of sheets to be printed on one side, and taken immediately from the fly-table and backed up or printed on the other side, and folded at once; it will also prevent transfer caused by the sheets adhering to each other from the electricity present.

The great value of this invention will be apparent to everyone who has had experience in a printing office.

The saving of paper by using my process will amount to many thousands of dollars annually in the United States and Canada; it will also be a great saving of time, labor and trouble.

My process has been in successful operation for several months in one of the largest printing houses in New York, and I shall be ready to apply it to any press in the United States or Canada the coming fall and winter; but as I have orders ahead, it will be necessary to apply early to have it attached before the cool weather and consequent electric trouble begins.

Yours respectfully,

I. E. BATHRICK, *Electrician.*

FROM KANSAS.

To the Editor:

TOPEKA, July 1, 1887.

Business at this point continues fairly good, with plenty to do and plenty of men to do it. No idle men in town, but no demand for any more. Summer has brought and sent away about an equal number of "tourists" so far.

The state printer elect assumed control of the state printing office (better known as the Kansas Publishing House) today. He gave it out some time ago that there would be no change in the working force of the office, and evidently intends to make his word good, as he has retained (under contract) the several heads of departments. Mr. E. P. Harris, as foreman of the printing department, today begins his fifteenth year of continuous service in the same position, while several of the compositors have records dating back a half a dozen or more years.

Geo. W. Crane & Co., have absorbed the establishment of C. B. Hamilton & Co., Mr. Hamilton becoming a member of the firm. About September 1, they expect to occupy a new three-story brick and stone building, which is being built expressly for their use. This shop has been lately lighted throughout with the Edison incandescent light, and its engine has been replaced with a twenty horsepower electric motor. The state office will also soon abandon the gas jet for the electric light.

This being the home of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co., and its whole system, we are getting to be quite a railroad printing town.

As your regular correspondent here keeps you posted on the wage question, I will not quote any prices.

It is currently reported that the Evening Democrat Company are negotiating for the purchase of the *Morning Commonwealth*, and failing in that will establish a new morning paper. The democrats have no organ in this state, and the new purchase, if made, will have a very promising field. Though the *Commonwealth* is still in the ring, it is

becoming badly disfigured politically, and the Evening Democrat Company proposes to knock it out if they can't buy it out.

We, "out this side the river," are very much pleased with the location of the International for next year. With it at Kansas City, and a Chicago gentleman for secretary-treasurer, we think the eastern nabobs are beginning to recognize the fact that there *are* some real print shops west of the Alleghanies. While it is a fact that we, here out west, do *not* as a rule, wear silk tiles, Prince Albert coats, and toothpick shoes, yet we do print, and print right good, too.

Your readers must be tired by this time, so I will quad out this line and stop.

OLD SLUG.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1887.

Business here is brisk in spots. Lippincott's have not been so rushed for years. They are, besides working at night themselves, sending work out to other houses not so highly favored. Dorman's is another favored office, running full up, with prospects good for a year ahead. It is a pleasure to see houses of this character flourishing, as they employ the best talent that can be secured, and plenty of it at that. Those places that prefer to pay the smallest wages possible, and employ as little of that kind of labor, too, as possible, ought to (as the boys say) "take a tumble to themselves." About fifteen other houses report prospects as being fairly good. Four or five others are dull at present.

Matlack & Harvey, one of those houses which "did not believe in union laws," has failed.

A committee representing Typographical Union No. 2, had a conference with the newspaper proprietors the other day, when the latter unanimously decided that an advance in scale was, at the present time, "unreasonable and unseasonable." What No. 2 intends to do about it I haven't heard.

The work of the late International Typographical Union convention seems to meet with general favor. The most important feature, the adoption of the nine-hour law, should meet with cordial approval from all employers, as well as employes. By the adoption of this law, employers will simply have to *compress* the work which they now have to *string out*. As condensation is the order of the day, we don't see why anyone should object to the slight abbreviation of the working day ordered.

In regard to the episode connected with Mr. Pascoe's accounts, I have heard several compositors say that he always impressed them as a man who allowed his enthusiasm to run away with his head. Nobody hints at dishonesty.

C. W. M.

AN EXCEPTION AND A PROPOSITION.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, June 29, 1887.

I have no desire to enter into a controversy with your Boston correspondent, whose name or address I do not know, but through you would like to make some corrections.

Speaking of the state printing contract, which, since his communication, has been awarded to the holders of the contract for the past five years, I desire to correct an impression which, I think, his article might give, which is, that the holders of the contract relied on their business integrity rather than their political influence for the renewal of the contract, and also the idea that the firm was liberally disposed to its help.

The fact is that the committee was so constituted that those familiar with politics in this state, and the personal connections of the manager of the state printing office, knew months ago that it was irretrievably *fixed*, notwithstanding the many newspaper articles alluded to.

With regard to the internal management of the office, I can say, from experience of years there as jour and foreman, that the union scale is paid, but not one fraction of a cent over, and I have been told on more than one occasion by the manager, that if a man thought he was worth more than \$15 per week, he must get it elsewhere, for *he* paid the union price, and *no more*. The office is managed in accordance with the rules of the navy, as learned by the manager while serving as landsman in the United States navy during the late war, and the list of commands and restrictions is unlimited. As a sample: the firm has been obliged through public sentiment and the example of other firms,

to give their employés a Saturday half-holiday, which is certainly to their credit, but it is given with a notice (printed) that any person five or more minutes late during the week, or absent a portion of the day from any cause, shall sacrifice the pay of the half day. This rule is enforced; in fact, last week a poor girl detained at home fifteen minutes later than usual, was deprived of the half day's small-enough pittance. So much for the state printers.

Now with regard to a paragraph mentioning certain men as being the four best job compositors in Boston, your correspondent is certainly misinformed, and I offer to take the only way that occurs to me to prove it. I now challenge the four men mentioned in your June issue to a trial with four job compositors, to be named by me at the proper time, who are now (June 29) employed as journs in Boston, to a trial of their skill, each receiving a sheet of manuscript containing the same matter, and each to work with same material under the same conditions, the result of their labors to be submitted to such judges as may be mutually agreed upon, and I stand ready to deposit \$5 on each man, to be sacrificed if the work done by him is pronounced inferior to any of his competitors. In other words, your correspondent, while mentioning some very excellent men and workmen, has struck far from his mark in calling them the best.

This is no outspurt of jealousy, but a desire on my part to see justice done; and I am convinced that your excellent monthly is not intended to represent anything but the true state of the craft.

Yours truly, C. H. B.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 13, 1887.

I am sorry to see in your issue for May a most misleading article upon albumen copying process for photo-engraving purposes. The formula therein given is most misleading. Let anyone desirous of trying use the following formula:

White of egg	1 ounce.
Water	8 ounces.
Saturated solution bichromate of potash	1 ounce.

Beat this up with an egg-beater, and filter through cotton wool or fine filtering paper. Now take a well-polished plate, and immerse in a very weak mixture of nitric acid and alum and water, until the surface is of a dull gray tint; then wash, and put zinc into a machine for whirling. Now coat with the filtered albumen, and whirl well; then dry over a spirit lamp. If hydrochloric acid be substituted for the nitric acid, any fatty matter will be removed, but the surface will remain polished. Wash and coat in the same way.

If the method of coating the plate mentioned in your article be adopted, the top of plate would have no coat of albumen on it, while the bottom edge would be too thick. Plates coated with albumen must be dried at once by heat. If allowed to dry spontaneously they will be almost useless.

The exposure of plates coated with bichromated albumen should always be made in direct sunlight, the time required with a good clear negative being from three to five minutes.

After exposure, the plate is inked up with a glue roller charged with lithographic transfer ink (stone to stone), thinned with turpentine. A thick coat of ink is not wanted.

The development of the image is secured by immersing the plate in clean cold water, and gently rubbing with cotton wool.

When the image is developed it is dried, then gummed in with gum acidified with nut-galls; then rolled up with a stiff printing ink, and it is ready for etching; the plan of applying asphaltum powder without any preliminary rolling up being useless.

The remarks upon the process of printing in bitumen, too, are wrong. Bitumen prepared as directed by me on page 45 of my manual, and the plate coated with a whirler, the coating will be dry in thirty seconds, and will be printed in sunlight in eight or ten minutes, and will develop in turpentine in three or four minutes; but to get this extreme sensibility the bitumen must be purified with ether, and the coating be very, very thin, in fact so thin that by the yellow light of the darkroom window it is difficult to realize that there is any coat at all. One advantage the bitumen process has over the albumen is that too much exposure

can be remedied by a longer immersion in the turpentine bath; but with albumen, if over-exposed, the print is spoiled, and must be done again.

The rolling up of the bitumen image is effected in the same way as rolling up a transfer on zinc by the ordinary lithographic process. By the by, when the bitumen image has been developed and the turpentine washed off, it should be immersed in a weak mixture of nitric acid and alum, in water, which will make the image at once show up more solidly than before, and also free the surface from any grease left by the turpentine.

I remain, yours faithfully, W. T. WILKINSON.

A PRESSMAN'S OPINION.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, July 5, 1887.

Having succeeded once in imposing upon your good nature is my excuse for inditing the few items that follow:

Louisville Pressmen's Union elected the following officers June 30, to serve the ensuing year: Chas. L. Taylor, president; Jacob T. Hemp, vice-president; J. James Collison, recording secretary; Fred E. Loeffler, financial and corresponding secretary; W. J. Patterson, treasurer; Jas. McCloud, sergeant-at-arms, and Gus C. Klipp, doorkeeper. As can be seen, most all of the old officers were complimented with reelection, which signifies that the union must have been satisfied with their services during the past year. The union has handsome quarters right in the heart of the city, which are elegantly furnished, and open at all times to the members. During May a benefit entertainment was given, which netted nearly \$100, which is to be used in purchasing reading matter for the library.

We were unable to send a delegate to Buffalo, but had to content ourselves by watching events from afar, which we did with interest. The action taken favorable to the pressmen of No. 9, of New York, was greeted by our boys with much satisfaction, as Bro. W. J. Kelly, of No. 9 (who, by the way, is well and favorably remembered here), had given us a graphic outline of their many grievances, and it is to be hoped that their troubles are at an end now, and that henceforth they will have clear sailing.

There is a prevailing sentiment that the time is about ripe for the forming of an international union composed of pressmen. The complaint is made, and I think justly, too, that the number of delegates in attendance at the last session was entirely too large, and a demand is made that it be reduced, and I can see no better way than for the pressmen to go to themselves. Let them (the compositors) make and execute their own laws, and we do the same. While it must be admitted that the International Typographical Union is deserving of all credit for the organized state of the pressmen today, for which we thank them most heartily, still when the cry goes up, "The International Typographical Union has too many delegates," and it is a known fact that the pressmen help swell the number, I say the time is at hand for separate international organizations. We have in the neighborhood of two thousand members, a number sufficiently large to support an organization of our own, without any trouble. The per capita tax of ten cents a month, as adopted at the recent session, on say two thousand members, would aggregate \$2,400 per annum, which could be used entirely in the interest of pressmen. There is also an erroneous idea existing in the minds of a great many members of pressmen's unions regarding the extent the typographical unions are expected to assist the pressmen, in case of trouble, and when referred to the international law concerning the matter, they fail to see any advantage in being allied to them. Let the thoughtful members of the different pressmen's unions give this subject the consideration it justly deserves, and discuss it through the columns of your most excellent journal, and it would not be amiss for you, Mr. Editor, to give your views upon it.

Business seems to be at a standstill, with prospects not very flattering. The Bradley & Gilbert Company have in press the Kentucky Statutes, a book of about 1,600 pages, which seems to be about the only job of any size in hand in any of the offices at the present writing.

The F. C. Nunemacher Company, who make a specialty of railroad ticket printing, have been so successful that they have outgrown their present quarters, and are having erected for them a large four-story building especially designed for their line of business. C. F. T.

FROM THE SOUTH.

To the Editor :

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1887.

Nothing reaching my notice, since my last letter, worth recording, I set about in the capacity of a reporter. It is truly wonderful what an air some people assume when approached for an interview for publication—that of nervousness, pride and—yes, bigotry. As all the information gathered on the points at issue is substantially the same, I will give that alone of an employing job printer.

"How do you interpret the nine-hour law?"

"It is virtually a raise in the scale of prices. We will have to pay the same for nine as for ten hours' work, and yet those working by the piece on morning and evening papers will be subjected to a reduction."

"What opinion have you of the apprenticeship law—five years' service instead of four being required?"

"Some boys can learn the trade in four years, while others require eight. Here is where the nine-hour and apprenticeship laws will come in conflict from the union's standpoint: Offices over which the union has no control, even if they do reduce to nine hours, will add boys to their forces instead of union men, thereby successfully competing with us who recognize the union."

"Do you favor an employing printers' association?"

"I do. One existed here some years ago, which resulted beneficially to all concerned, we having raised the price-list of many things, some of which still remain as we then fixed them, but some of the employing printers never joined; and though we tried hard to have it continue, even as a social club in addition, the members gradually withdrew."

At the beginning of this month several of our hotels accommodated many members of the Louisiana Press Association, which convened in St. Charles parish, the names of many of whom appeared at no distant day in the past on the rolls of some of the subordinate unions. A fact which is unusual in our state is that many of the members of this convention were ladies, a number of whom are attached to the press in this city. The convention was honored by the presence of Louisiana's historian, Hon. Charles Gayarré.

Perhaps I may be considered premature in discussing a question to come before the next international convention, and no doubt I would so consider it were it not for the fact that it is a complex, serious question—one which affects every member of the craft—one which is important in every particular; and I submit it now that it may come, if it does, before men who will understand it. Therefore I beg space in your journal to suggest an idea (I do not doubt that it is not new), to be enlarged upon by members of the craft—that of requiring a more perfect sanitation in places where printers are employed. In our city (I have no doubt it is so in many other places), many of the offices are veritable pigsties, the scrub-brush being an object never felt by their floors, the lavatory being a six-inch pan and newspaper, and the ventilation in a room where fifty or sixty men are employed being suitable for, perhaps, two. It is not strange printers are delicate! That if, by the influence of the International Typographical Union, a specific law was enacted, and the attention of the authorities drawn to the existence of such things, matters would be regulated at once, I have no doubt.

Y. F. D.

FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor :

LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1887.

I omitted my letter last month from the fact that there was nothing to write about from these parts.

Business has been very dull, but is now picking up, as it always does, with a rush. The Courier-Journal Job Printing Co. are endeavoring to find sufficient force to run night and day. Others are doing the same, and there is a consequent scarcity of feeders and pressmen. Compositors are, however, in abundance.

Quite a change has taken place in the force of the Louisville *Republican* office, and there is some talk of trouble with the union.

A very strong effort has been made to start a new labor paper within the past few weeks, but the prospects are it will fail.

Messrs. Converse & Co., publishers of the *Christian Observer*, have moved into their remodeled building, next the postoffice, and now have an elegant establishment. The *Farmers' Home Journal* has also moved

with them, and now occupies fine apartments in the same building. Both these papers are in a flourishing condition.

The Elizabethtown (Ky.) *Messenger*, owned and edited by Ed. C. Colgan, was recently burned out, and suffered a loss of from \$2,000 to \$2,500. He is one of the most enterprising of men, and will no doubt do the phoenix act in as quick time as anyone. He has the sympathy of all the fraternity in Louisville, among whom he is a universal favorite.

The *Sunday Argus* is putting on airs, and shouting success, if we may judge by appearances. It has lately added a new and very pretty complete dress, and is now furnishing the latest telegraphic news, furnished to them by the Press News Association.

Mr. Davidson, business manager of the *Evening Post*, who recently went to Springfield, Illinois, has returned to his old love. The gentleman has nothing to say when approached on his reason for returning.

Col. Chas. E. Sears, for a long time editor of the *Post*, this city, but more recently of the New York *Star*, has returned.

Mr. Wm. S. Bodley, formerly city editor of the *Post*, was here on a visit last week; he is railroad editor of the New York *Herald*.

The Louisville Lithograph Co. has sold, or transferred, the interest of C. H. Brandon, of Nashville, Tenn. (who bought the concern something over a year ago), to E. Richardson, and his father, of the Kentucky Woolen Mills. C. Lehman remains as manager.

The Louisville *Leader*, published by Jo. Kessler, has been absorbed along with Jo. himself, by the *Republican*.

The Pressmen's Union of this city has inaugurated a series of instructive talks, or lectures, or, more properly, interchange of ideas at stated intervals. This is an excellent thing for all concerned, and is worthy of emulation.

Ben. Humphreys (son of C. B. Humphreys, late foreman *Courier-Journal* jobrooms) has been made assistant foreman at the same office. This is a deserved compliment to a bright, industrious and artistic young printer. He commenced the business about six years since.

The effort to organize a retail paper warehouse company seems to have fallen through. Mr. J. A. Parker has, however, opened up on Sixth street in this line, and promises to fill the bill if sufficient trade is accorded to him. The bulk of the business from this city is at present going to the W. O. Tyler Paper Co., of Chicago, and Chatfield & Woods, of Cincinnati, except the news and lower grades of book, which are supplied by the mills here.

The grade of news at present manufactured by the wood pulp process at the Dupont Mill is hardly distinguishable from the pulp itself. We presume, however, that they will soon improve it. At present it is entirely new to them.

REPORTER.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor :

EDINBURGH, June 24, 1887.

Trade in this city has been very good during the past few months, and at the present time continues satisfactory. This is in part to be accounted for by the start at the beginning of the year of a new morning daily newspaper, which was issued under the name of the *Scottish Leader*, and which took up a good deal of the surplus labor thrown on the market by the closure of the *Courant* and *Review*. The *Leader* is printed in the old office of the *Review*, is conducted on union principles, and employs about sixty hands. It was started in the interest of the Gladstonian liberals, the *Scotsman* having taken the side of the liberal-unionists at the last election. The *Leader* has great odds to contend against, as the *Scotsman* is the great advertising medium for the east of Scotland, but as there is said to be plenty of capital in the concern, it is to be hoped, in the interests of the printing trade, that it will succeed, and continue to lead for many years.

In the month of March, the books of the Edinburgh Typographical Society were opened for six weeks, at a reduced entry money, to all members who had lapsed through arrears, with the result that the membership has now increased to nearly 700, or nearly double what it was four years ago.

The dispute between the Edinburgh Typographical Society and the Press and Machinemen's Society, which arose out of some misunderstanding in connection with the strike of 1872-73, was submitted to the arbitration of four independent arbiters, who were appointed by the

typographical conference held at London in the month of October last, and it is to be hoped is now settled satisfactorily for all parties concerned. The arbiters, who met in the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh, on Friday, April 29, were Mr. H. Slatter, J. P., secretary of the Typographical Association, Manchester, who acted as chairman; Mr. C. J. Drummond, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, who acted as secretary; Mr. D. D. Leahy, secretary of Printing Managers' Society, London; and Mr. W. O. Peacock, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Pressmen, London; while Mr. Battersby attended in the interest of the Scottish Typographical Association. At the conference, which lasted six hours, several members appeared from each society and gave evidence, at the same time pledging themselves to recommend their constituents to accept the arbitration as final. After hearing the evidence, the arbiters took time to consider their decision, and for that purpose met in London, May 12, when they agreed to recommend that in the interests of the Edinburgh printing trade the two societies should unite; that the members of the Press and Machinemen's Society be admitted into the Edinburgh Typographical Society without entrance fee; that upon transference they occupy the same position on the books, with respect to membership and benefits, as they at present occupy, along with several other recommendations as to appointing joint committees, and other matters of detail. In issuing their award, the arbiters conclude by saying: "Our very best thanks are due for the great courtesy and unbounded hospitality we received; but obviously the greatest compliment that can be paid us is for both parties to accept our award as final, and at once set to work to do all in their power to further the interest of the craft, irrespective of the particular branch to which they belong." After the conference, the delegates were entertained to a "social" in the University Hotel, by the Edinburgh Typographical Society, and to dinner on the Saturday by the Machinemen's Society.

During the past few weeks three of the smaller offices in town have been brought to the auctioneer's hammer, one of which was the old-established office of Mr. Charles Gibson, Thistle street. Mr. Gibson, I understand, has retired, and is going to reside a few miles outside the town in which he has labored so long.

While the smaller offices have been going down, two of the larger ones have been making changes of a different character, i. e., Messrs. Morrison & Gibb have removed to their new premises at Tanfield, while still retaining part of their old premises in Queen street for printing the *Gazette*, and for counting-house purposes; and Messrs. Neill & Co., who have removed their counting-house and jobbing department to George street, leaving the general work to be done at their old premises in Old Fishmarket.

The trade report from Glasgow is not of a very promising nature yet, there being still a good number claiming out-of-work allowance, although not so many as at this time last year.

The annual Press Regatta has been fixed to take place on the Clyde on August 13 and 27.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Glasgow Weekly Mail* of June 11, 1887:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—The contracts recently issued by the Stationery Office appear to be giving less satisfaction to the contractors than to the comptroller of the Stationery Office. Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. (limited), London and Glasgow, have given notice to terminate a contract, which they secured in April of last year, for printing required for the Board of Trade and other offices. This contract was taken by them at a discount of thirteen per cent off the schedule issued by the Stationery Office, and it is understood that Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. find that it is not possible to pay wages out of the prices paid by the Stationery Office. No doubt Messrs. McCorquodale were misled by the apparent similarity of the schedule to those previously issued for job printing, but the changes in the subsidiary conditions are obscure, and have upset even the most careful calculations. McCorquodale & Co. relinquish the contract rather than endeavor to grind down their workpeople to meet an unprofitable scale of prices. There are rumors that other contractors are likely to follow their example.

W. F.

FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor:

SHEFFIELD, June 19, 1887.

Typographers, and all interested in the productive arts connected with the printing trade, are now experiencing the annual four months' slack season. Notwithstanding this, however, the leading monthly trade journal says: "Trade in London is reported to be very fair; in the country, as far as can be ascertained, rather indifferent. As compared

with the corresponding period of last year, business is decidedly better." Such intelligence, given by Mr. Drummond, the respected secretary of the London Society of Compositors, is very satisfactory, and I trust it will be possible to record a continuation of the same favorable circumstances next month.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are now laboring under exceeding great excitement, in consequence of the celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria's fifty years' reign. Whenever a craze of any kind occurs, Englishmen exert themselves most strenuously to make the most of it, and it is conspicuously so in this instance. The word "jubilee" is now employed as a distinctive name for every conceivable article, and anything that is not honored with this significant adjective stands a poor show, being placed on the back shelf just now. Many suffering people are so tired of the incessant application of this word that they would experience relief upon its elimination from our language. Almost every city, town and village in the kingdom is to have its own special "jubilee" building, and a large number of useful public and educational institutions will be established, and add considerably to the intellectual welfare of the people. As a necessary result, subscription lists—at all times too common—are now fluttering about like autumn leaves, seeking the autograph and the more substantial bank check of every loyal subject of this realm. It is unquestionable that the quiet, retired life of our queen has added considerably to the happiness of our country, and a retrospect of her reign brings vividly to mind half a century's progress in our national life—real progress in religious, social and commercial welfare, in spite of the political strife which has been so predominant. Perhaps printers do not look upon the jubilee with the same enthusiasm as others, but many typos will be able to heave a sigh of satisfaction, as many of the larger firms throughout the country purpose celebrating the event in a very beneficent manner.

Since writing my last letter I have had an opportunity of visiting the American Exhibition at Earl's Court, London. During the two months it has been open the exhibition has proved immensely popular, but it is decidedly not the exhibition itself which tends to bring the masses of people together. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is the chief attraction, and without Colonel Cody and his Indians the undertaking would have proved a pecuniary failure. When the exhibits are compared with the four former exhibitions held during late years in the British metropolis, they appear very insignificant indeed, and are by no means characteristic of the enterprise which is undoubtedly possessed by the American people. No class of manufactures is represented very largely, and the exhibits relating to printing appear numerous in comparison to those of other industries. The operators of a Thorne (Thorpe?) composing machine usually have a small crowd of typos standing round, who seem to be interested in the decided originality of this little machine. Mr. McCoy, an enterprising agent for every kind of American printing material, exhibits an exquisite arrangement of American type novelties, besides a good show of favorite machines, which have already had a large sale in this country. A daily newspaper, *The American*, is printed in the exhibition, containing the various programmes, etc., and enjoys a considerable demand. To those who anticipate a thoroughly representative exhibition of the United States it cannot but prove a disappointment, but a few very pleasant and profitable hours can be spent in the building after all.

The Printers' Pension Corporation has been receiving considerable attention in the metropolis lately, and its funds have been very substantially increased during the past few months. A new pension fund was recently promulgated. Five hundred guineas is required, and £130 was promised at the trade dinner at which the idea was expressed. This new fund is to be called the Drummond Pension, after the secretary of the London Society of Compositors. The establishment of these funds will help to provide many a comfortable existence for our unfortunate brethren in years to come. It would be well if all printers could see the desirability of providing for old age and sickness.

The electric light is coming into considerable use among printing establishments, particularly in the newspaper offices, where gas causes so much heat and an impure atmosphere. In London almost all the larger offices employ this nineteenth century illuminating power.

Newspapers and magazines keep springing up weekly and monthly with ceaseless energy. Some of them enjoy a tolerable existence for a

time, but many do not show themselves again after their initial number. Sometimes an extra effort is made to produce a little originality, but they soon lapse into the old stereotyped methods, that readers have little faith in any editorial promises for the future. Weekly newspapers are now almost invariably illustrated in some of the process systems. These illustrations, however, are usually of a very inferior character, and arouse the disgust of any lover of good printing.

A proposition was recently made for a lower rate of newspaper postage. The present halfpenny rate is far in excess of many other countries, and the establishment of a farthing postage would add in great measure to typographic interests.

IMPRIMER.

PAST AND PRESENT OF BOSTON PRESSMEN'S UNION, NO. 8.

To the Editor :

BOSTON, June 22, 1887.

Away back in the 'sixties, the pressmen of Boston and Cambridge were awakened to a sense of their insecurity in an unorganized condition, through the efforts then being made by their fellow-pressmen of New York City to gain for themselves a reasonable share of the wealth they were producing. The Adams' pressmen of New York had been organized since 1866, and, at the time I write of, sent delegates to Boston, Philadelphia and other points, to endeavor to organize the pressmen of those cities, thus helping them to improve their condition; and also, by instilling union principles, prevent what they had found a constant menace to themselves: the rush of pressmen to New York when they—the New York pressmen—were battling for better terms.

The advent of the New York delegates in Boston was followed soon after by the formation of a pressmen's union, the particulars of which are, unfortunately, not at hand. Its existence, however, could not have been of long duration, for there are very few of the present generation of Bostonian pressmen acquainted with even the facts of its existence. We must remember that in permitting their union to go out of existence, they were but blind victims to the doctrines so industriously circulated at that time, that individual competition was the talisman by which they might all reach, at least, a competence. This pernicious doctrine is responsible, in a great measure, for producing a race of pressmen we all remember, who were only anxious to produce more tokens than their fellow man; whose desire for overtime was only held in restraint by their physical endurance, never giving heed to the fact that by such action they were keeping other pressmen in the condition vulgarly known as "on their uppers." It is gratifying to know that in Boston, as elsewhere, the labor agitation which has convulsed our industrial world the past few years, has not been without its fruit, in teaching pressmen that they owe a duty to one another, which their own interests as seen under the glare of a latter-day industrial education, prompt them to fulfill.

The next organized union of Boston pressmen was brought about by the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union of that city. A committee appointed in January, 1882, by that body, consisting of W. A. Welby, a well-known lawyer, and, I believe, Frank Foster, at that time a compositor in the University Press of Cambridge, and now editor of the *Labor Leader* of Boston, gathered a few of the pressmen together, and showing them their needs, got them to call a meeting to organize a union. The meeting was held on February 22, 1882, and was attended by a large number of the representative pressmen of the city and of Cambridge. An organization was effected with Messrs. Charles J. Pride, as president, Daniel McNamara, vice-president; James Fitzgerald, secretary; and W. H. Viles, treasurer. A week or two later, the president, Mr. Pride, resigned the position, and the secretary, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had taken an active part in forming the union, was elected to fill the vacancy, T. J. Hawkins being elected secretary in his stead. The union progressed for a time, until, through general apathy, its charter lapsed. The nucleus of an organization was still kept alive by fifteen members, who met annually, and by adding a supper and musical and other features to their meeting, kept up the latent fires which needed but a breeze to fan them into activity. At the annual meeting held in December, 1885, the president, Mr. M. P. Higgins, informed the "old guard," the irrepressible fifteen, before mentioned, that the state deputy of the International Typographical Union had been to see him at the

request of Second Vice-President Charles Gamewell, International Typographical Union, to spur the pressmen of Boston and Cambridge to take active measures to reorganize their union. The information was like a match to gunpowder; enthusiasm was awakened, and a committee consisting of the president, M. P. Higgins; the secretary, T. J. Hawkins; the treasurer, John F. Curran, and James M. Meehan, was appointed with full power to take what steps it thought necessary to accomplish the desired end. After several preliminary meetings, the committee called a meeting, which was well advertised, on a Sunday afternoon, in February, 1886. When the day came, the hall was filled to overflowing, and was addressed by the state deputy, John Douglas, M. P. Higgins, genial "Tom" Elder, Messrs. Thayer, James Cameron, T. J. Hawkins and others, with the result that the union took instant shape; a charter was ordered applied for, and officers elected as follows: M. P. Higgins, president; Thomas F. Mahoney, vice-president; John F. Curran, treasurer; T. J. Hawkins, secretary, and D. A. Feeley, sergeant-at-arms.

It seemed as though the tide was turned, for while in all former efforts the difficulty seemed to be the inability to show pressmen that their interests lay in organization, now they vied with each other in their anxiety to fill the ranks of the union. In due time the charter was received from the International Typographical Union, and thenceforward the union was *un fait accompli*.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted. Board of trustees and standing committees were chosen, and regular meetings held semi-monthly, which were well attended by a solid phalanx of union workers. Through the efforts of State Deputy Douglas, President Higgins, W. W. P. Dow and others, Union No. 8 was strengthened by a very large accession of newspaper web pressmen from the *Globe*, *Herald*, *Journal*, *Record*, *Post*, and other newspaper offices in the city. The pressmen of Cambridge, headed by John F. Curran, of the University Press, and Peter Kivlan, of Riverside Press, joined their forces to the now ever-increasing army of earnest, progressive union pressmen, necessitating the hiring of a much larger hall to hold regular meetings.

Labor day parade on the first Monday in September, 1886, was the occasion of an initial showing of the numerical strength of No. 8, which was then reorganized only six months, but came to the front with two hundred men in line, President Higgins, commander.

The first annual ball of No. 8 was inaugurated on January 14, 1887, and proved a signal success, socially and financially.

Soon after the ball came the annual election of officers, and it is needless to state that efficient men were chosen. Harmony and friendship were added to the occasion in the presentation of a valuable and handsome silver watch and elegant chain to the retiring president, Mr. M. P. Higgins, who pledged himself anew to be always identified with union principles, and particularly with No. 8. The first pressmen's delegate from Boston to the International Typographical Union convention, held at Buffalo, was sent by No. 8, who chose President James M. Meehan as its representative. In conclusion, it has increased five-fold in membership since its reorganization, February 22, 1886, and within its fold and shield can be found several foremen of large book and job pressrooms, newspaper pressrooms, etc., cylinder, Adams and job pressmen, making a total membership of three hundred; and it is gratifying to know that there is not one member on the list whose dues exceed seventy-five cents, thus showing the password of No. 8 is "success." Headquarters, 55 Franklin street, Boston, Massachusetts. M. J. D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. M., Lincoln, Illinois, asks: Please give me the address of some firm in Chicago or St. Louis, who furnish cardboard fans for advertising purposes.

Answer.—Write to H. McAllister & Co., 196-198 Clark street, Chicago.

W. C. S., Ottawa, Illinois, asks: Would like you to give me a recipe to prevent ink, black or gold, from blurring, when burnishing photographs. The photographer complains that he is obliged to run a sheet of black paper through with every photo, or a blurring is the result?

Answer.—The best lubricator is *pure white castile soap*, applied dry, with raw cotton. If a liquid lubricator is used, care should be exercised

to see that it is *perfectly dry* before the mount is run through the burnisher; also, that the roller is not too close to the burnisher, thus producing an excessive pressure, which tends to destroy the face of the cards.

S. T. D., Toronto asks: Please give a description of the latest process for ink etching.

Answer.—The following from *The Paper and Press*, Philadelphia, containing the desired information we publish entire: "In the art of etching figures or designs in metallic plates, it is the common practice to transfer them upon the metal from photographs, or to draw them thereon with an ink capable of resisting the action of the acid employed in the etching process, which eats away the surrounding metal, leaving the design in high relief. In following this method, however, the edges of the figures become almost invariably rounded, thus not producing the desired effect in the prints produced. It is to obviate these difficulties that the present process has been invented, which claims to secure sharp edges or contours in plates either of zinc or other metal. The following is the complete description: A zinc plate having a smooth polished surface is taken, and upon it is drawn the required design with an ink composed of asphaltum, turpentine and oil (enough to keep the composition in a liquid state), and a little lampblack to darken it. Or, if the object to be reproduced be an engraving, either stone, plate, wood or any other material, it is transferred by the usual mode; that is, by taking an impression from the engraving on "transfer paper," and thence to the zinc plate. The transfer ink used is a compound of ordinary lithographic printing ink and asphaltum, in the proportion of about one-third of the latter to two-thirds of ink. The drawing or transfer having been completed, and before the ink has become dry, it is covered with a coat of powdered resin or copal, the back of the plate being also coated with asphaltum to render it acid proof. The plate is now ready for the bath, which consists of muriatic acid of about 1.2 specific gravity (or other suitable acids, either in their pure or diluted state, such as nitric acid, etc.), where it is allowed to remain about five seconds. It is then taken out, washed, dried, and when dry, heated only enough to melt the powdered resin or copal, so as to form a crust which will protect the edges of the drawing or transfer, which have been formed by the first exposure of the plate to the etching agent. The plate is next returned to the bath of muriatic acid, again allowed to remain about five seconds, and washed and dried once more. Those portions which are high enough to print are then covered with asphaltum, and another coat of powdered resin or copal is added, after which it is replaced in the bath and allowed to remain until sufficient depth is obtained on the exposed parts. These operations of covering the plate and returning to the acid may have to be repeated three or four times, according to the nature of the work. The plates used are, of course, restricted to such metals as are affected similar to zinc.

BUFFALO NOTES.

MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & COMPANY.

This well-known establishment, which, by the excellence of its work, has secured a national reputation, of which every Buffalonian is justly proud, is, without doubt, one of the best regulated and appointed printing and lithographic printing offices in the world. It is located at 179-181 Washington street, in a commodious four-story building, where each department is managed with methodical precision, and equipped with the latest and most improved appliances. In the pressrooms, twenty-seven presses, large and small, are in operation. Between three hundred and three hundred and fifty people are constantly employed. The following is its list of officers: J. N. Matthews, president; Wm. P. Northrup, manager; Geo. Matthews, secretary-treasurer; Chas. E. Austin, assistant secretary-treasurer; Wm. Straub, superintendent of binding; Robt. A. Hahn, superintendent of printing; J. A. Pierce, foreman of composing room; all of whom seem to be the right men in the right place.

GIES & COMPANY.

This lithographing, book and job printing, wood engraving and electrotyping firm, which is situated on the corner of Swan and Centre streets, is also a model establishment. It is a four-story and basement building, was erected under the immediate supervision of Mr. Gies, and

is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. In the pressroom of the lithographing department, which is under the charge of Mr. J. E. Green, formerly of London, one of the best workmen in the United States, are thirteen litho machines, all Hoes, and in the pressroom of the book and job department are eleven more presses, manufactured by the same firm. Between two and three hundred men, women and boys find employment.

THE BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

are located at 11-13 Dayton street. The company was organized December 1, 1884. All its members are men of practical experience, who have the capital, stamina and brains to push the business to a positive success. The factory is fitted up with every facility for the prosecution of a large and growing manufacturing business, the plant being complete in all respects as regards machinery and appliances. The firm manufacture all grades of printers' and lithographers' inks and varnishes, making a specialty of the finer grades, immense quantities of which they supply to the trade at home and abroad, even shipping extensively to foreign countries. Wherever used these splendid inks have given unqualified satisfaction, and the demand grows at a most gratifying rate. Last year's sales footed up some \$70,000, and there can be no question that they will go far beyond that total for the present year. The following are its officers: F. L. Hurlbut, president; Geo. E. Matthews, treasurer; Chas. R. Wilbur, secretary; R. E. Pollock, superintendent.

In the establishment of Matthews, Northrup & Co. we had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. George Squibb, a veteran who has worked at the case for fifty-five years.

THE perfecting (Hoe) press recently placed in the *Times* pressroom is a beauty, and is capable of running off 20,000 papers per hour. We return thanks for courtesies extended during our visit.

THE Hon. J. M. Farquhar, M. C. for Buffalo, wears his honors meekly. He is the same whole-souled, reliable, unostentatious "John" we knew him to be twenty-five years ago. He is popular with all classes and all grades of society, and is a thorough gentleman, a man of ability, a trusty friend, and an honor to his profession. Long may he wave.

THE genial face of Mr. L. A. Patterson, of Toronto, representing the well-known firm of Miller & Richards, type founders, Edinburgh, Scotland, was seen at some of the entertainments given by the Buffalo Typographical Union to the delegates and visitors. The shake of such a man's hand is a never-failing remedy for the blues. We wish there were more like him.

KEEPING THE HANDS SOFT.

Many printers whose hands have become rough and tough will find in the following hints some useful information as to how they can keep them in good condition.

"A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with," says an exchange, "and that water just lukewarm, will keep the skin clean and soft. A little oatmeal mixed with the water will whiten the hands. Many people use glycerine on their hands when they go to bed, wearing gloves to keep the bedding clean; but glycerine makes some skins harsh and red. These people should rub their hands with dry oatmeal and wear gloves in bed. The best preparation for the hands at night is white of egg, with a grain of alum dissolved in it. 'Roman toilet paste' is merely white of egg, barley flour and honey. They say it was used by the Romans in olden time. Anyway, it is a first-rate thing, but it is mean, sticky stuff to use, and does not do the work any better than oatmeal. The roughest and hardest hands can be made soft and white in a month's time by doctoring them a little at bedtime; all the tools you need are a nail-brush, a bottle of ammonia, a box of powdered borax and a little fine white sand to rub the stains off, or a cut of lemon, which will do even better, for the acid of the lemon will clean anything. Manicures use acids in the shop, but the lemon is quite as good and isn't poisonous, while the acids are."

There is no reason why a man should have hard and rough hands if with a little care he can have them soft and smooth. A pair of hands is likely to be more dexterous if the skin is always pliable.

THE PRESS.

BY CHARLES HENRY ST. JOHN.

When dangers darken o'er the land,
And gathering tempests rise;
When lurid lightnings glance and gleam
Along the murky skies—
What trusty guardian seek we then
To shield us from distress,
And 'neath its shelter feel secure?
The Press, my friends, the Press!

When rulers fail their faith to keep,
And use their power for ill,
And in the sacred name of Right
Their selfish ends fulfill;
When injured Justice lifts her head,
And dares to ask redress,
Who pleads her cause with clarion voice?
The Press, my friends, the Press!

To keep the boon our fathers gave,
For which they fought and died—
The boon of Freedom, bright and fair,
(A nation's dearest pride)—
What power beneath the arm of God
Do Freedom's sons possess,
That holds the tyrant in its grasp?
The Press, my friends, the Press!

The Press, my friends, the Press—it speaks
The burden of our souls;
If gay, it laughs; perplex'd, it guides;
Or vexed, it thunder rolls.
Then should we guard it pure and free,
That heaven may ever bless
Our champion, advocate and guide—
The Press, my friends, the Press!

From Country Love and City Life.

HINTS ON PLAIN COMPOSITION.

The composition of news and book work is by most typos assumed to be a mechanical operation that needs little skill and less thought. Most certainly, for news-work speed must rule over all, and for it there is little hope of anything beyond the merest literal correctness. Book-work, on the contrary, demands a number of most weighty considerations: all the lines must be spaced evenly tight, and justification be tempered with mercy. Close spacing must be observed for solid matter, and open spacing for leaded matter; and the spaces between the words must fairly harmonize with the spaces between the lines. Double-thick-leaded matter, for instance, must have an en quad or double-thick space between the words. With this open work, extra care is needed to avoid splitting words at the end of lines, and thus destroying the system of the page. With a very little care and industry the unsightly hyphen need not appear more than once or twice in a page. Miller & Richard's hyphen is the neatest one made. As uniform spacing is a *sine qua non* in bookwork, and as the compositor has always to study expedition (for his better-half's and his wee bairns' sake), he would save himself a world of time, trouble and annoyance if he were to keep in view the relative thicknesses of the ordinary spaces, and when he had set as many words (thick spaced) as his line would take, adopt the most likely space to evenly justify it. No doubt every compositor knows that two ens equal one em; but (like the countryman who had lived nearly forty years by a certain river, and knew not the direction of its course) there are thousands who do not know that three thick, four middle, or five thin spaces equal one em! Now, let the "intelligent compositor" keep this simple fact in view, and call his spaces "threes," "fours," "fives." Let him set his line, and suppose it needs an em to justify it, that gives him five thin spaces: and if there are in the line words ending in tall letters, d, f, i, l, or, better still, tall letters ending one word and beginning the next, then an extra thin space may fairly be inserted, and supposing

five of these strokes of luck to occur in the one line, then his "fives" spaces do the business quick and well. Long words, too, should be indulged with an en quad or extra thin space; but if that line is composed entirely of short words, he must, to make his work any way neat, break up his thick spaces into double-thins. Do not use hair spaces if you should happen to discover any the week after the font has been laid; but treasure them up as you would gold filings or diamond chippings, for verily you will find them a boon and a blessing in some dire need or unforeseen emergency. They are intended for letter spacing. Our American cousins have brought out a self-spacing type, and for quick setting it will have to come into general use—and no mistake! "Our kin over sea" lead the van, and we must needs stir our stumps, or be content to drizzle at the tail-end of progress.—*Thomas Hailing.*

WHY PRINTERS ARE PHILOSOPHERS.

Printers are not only the most intelligent class of artisans or mechanical manual laborers, but they are also notable for their habit of taking a philosophical if not a cynical view of human life and its ordinary and extraordinary belongings. A real old typo is rarely astonished or seriously disturbed by anything, and if there is a hole in anybody's armor he is pretty sure to find it; if there is a flaw in the working of the human machinery the printer will detect it, and not seldom his comments thereon do savor of cynicism. A writer in the *Boston Traveler* in endeavoring to explain this, says:

"I stood within the composing room of a great daily newspaper. There was nothing to delight the eye—no pictures, statues or sumptuous furniture. Serious looking men were standing before their cases so fixedly that nothing less than the falling of the roof would have distracted their attention. Scarcely a sound was audible but the faint click of type falling into place. I never before realized so forcibly the cause why newspaper printers are, as it is said, naturally cynical. Today they set up the type that tells the world of rejoicings and festivity; tomorrow the same type is made to proclaim disaster and mourning. The same type which carries to 10,000 homes the inaugural message of the ruler of 50,000,000 people has not time to lose its sharpness by use before it is employed to report the funeral oration in the capitol of the same man. The momentary contraction of the forefinger of a despicable wretch levels exalted hopes, and robs the whole civilized world in sable. If there is a spot on earth where the instability of human affairs is epitomized hourly, it is the composing room of a daily newspaper."

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF JUNE 7, 1887.

- 364,220.—Printers' Blanket. H. C. Pfeil, Camden, N. J.
364,223.—Printing Machine, Cylinder. H. B. Denny, Washington, D. C.
364,625.—Printing Machine Delivery Apparatus. E. Nordblom, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JUNE 14, 1887.

- 364,671.—Printing Machine. O. B. Reynolds, Brockton, Mass.
364,890.—Printing Machine. Oilcloth. H. A. Boucher, Philadelphia, Pa.
364,976.—Printing Machine. Perfecting Color. W. H. R. Toye, Philadelphia, Pa.
365,004.—Printing Presses. Device for jogging or evening sheets of paper on fly-tables of. T. Hannigan, assignor to P. Hannigan, Boston, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 21, 1887.

- 365,308.—G. E. Jones, New York, N. Y.
365,047.—Printing Machine. Chromatic. F. H. Ludington, St. Louis, Mo.
365,127.—Printing Machines. Feed-guide for. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
365,051.—Printing Machines. Web feeding Mechanism for. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
365,352.—Printing Shell.—O. J. Smith, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JUNE 28, 1887.

- 365,581.—Printing Machine, Chromatic.—C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

WILLIAM WARD, who has just died in Sedalia, Mo., at the age of ninety-four years, was the first man to build a paper mill west of the Mississippi river. He came of a long-lived family, his father dying at one hundred years, and his grandfather at one hundred and ten.

A Chance to Obtain the Nucleus of a Printer's Library.

TO stimulate interest in the best printer's journal published, we make this offer: Any one sending us five yearly subscriptions, we will place his name on our subscription list for one year; to any one sending us ten yearly subscriptions, we will present a bound copy of either Vol. II, III or IV, and pro rata.

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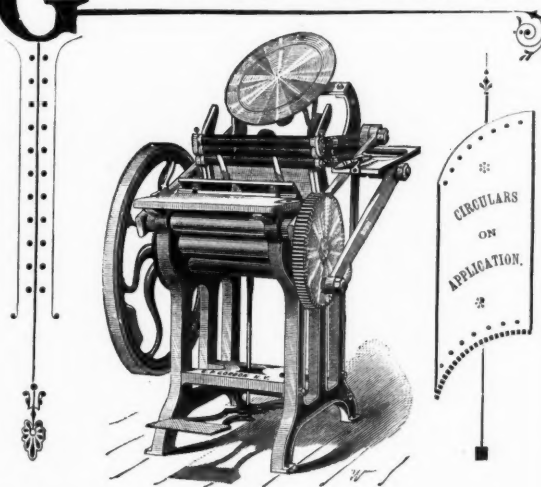
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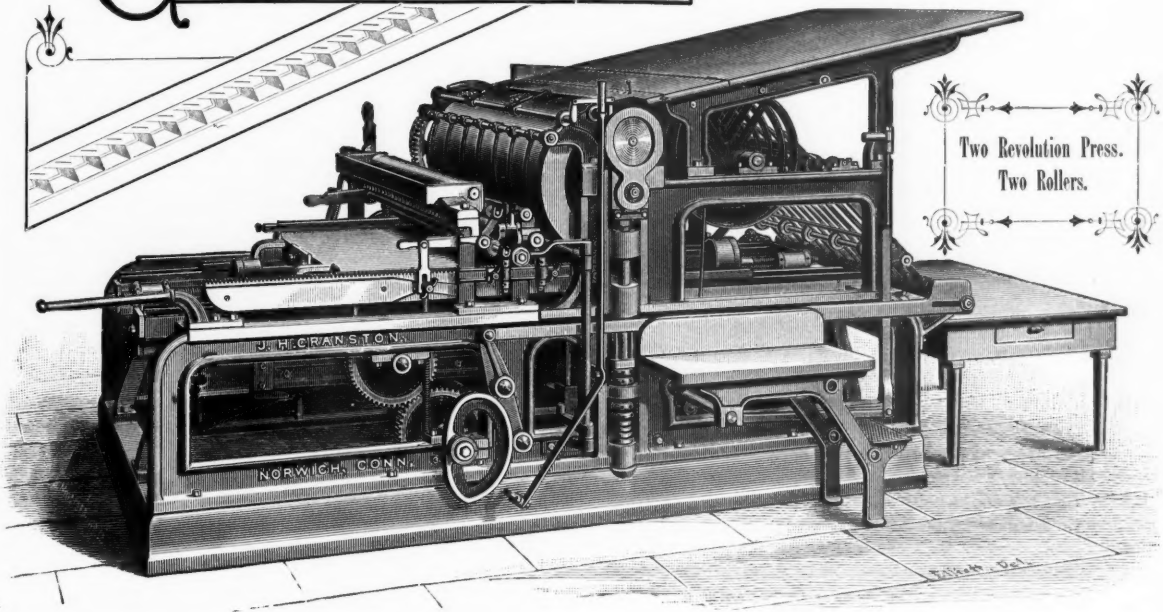
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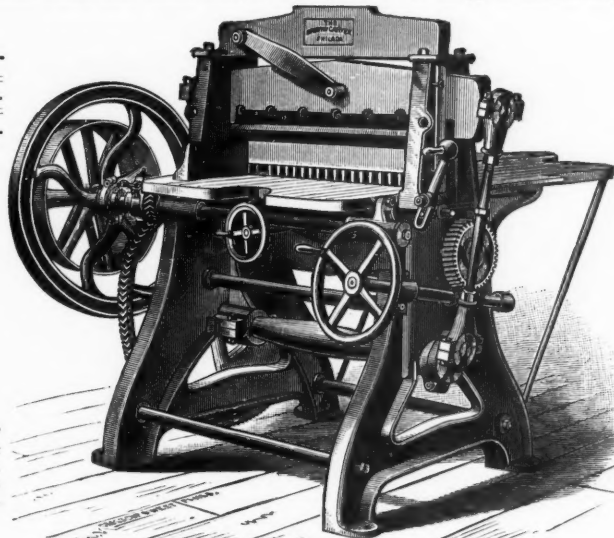
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MEETING OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

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The regular monthly business meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ was held at the club rooms of the Tremont House, on Thursday afternoon, July 7th. The attendance showed an increasing interest in its proceedings, and four names were added to its roster.

In the evening the members took dinner in the ladies' ordinary, the president, C. H. Blakely, in the chair. After ample justice had been done the good things provided, and the minutes of the previous session had been read by the secretary, Mr. Wm. Johnston, Mr. A. McNally, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., one of the speakers selected by the committee of arrangements, read the following interesting and instructive paper:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Having been requested by your committee to prepare a paper on some appropriate subject, I have put together a few ideas, suggested partly by the interesting paper on The Successful Management of a Printing Office, read by Mr. Shepard at our last meeting, and partly also by the remarks of several gentlemen then present, in the subsequent discussion.

If you remember, one gentleman deplored the waste of paper in the pressroom, through careless handling; another thought careful inside supervision absolutely necessary; a third attached importance to the outside and counting room management, and during the discussion a number of other considerations were advanced as necessary to the successful printer.

There is no doubt that all of the points discussed are essential to success, and that the omission of any one of them would be detrimental, if not fatal, to the business. In my opinion, however, the first and most essential requisite, and one without which none of the others can be maintained, is the organization of a competent and intelligent force adapted to the particular line or lines of work to be done. In this organization, the chief of each department must be invested with authority over his working force, sufficient to maintain a rigid discipline, and when the right man is obtained as foreman of a department, he should be given supreme authority over his force. In no other way can discipline, which is just as necessary in a printing office as in an army, be maintained. To make the organization effective, the man in charge of a department must not be interfered with in the employment or discharge of his hands. If necessary, consult and advise with your foreman about your workmen, but do not consult with your workmen about your foreman, if you have confidence in him. Any interference between the foreman and his subordinates will weaken the authority of the former. Injustice may sometimes be done individuals by a rigid adherence to this policy, but there can be no system under which the individual may not be treated harshly or unfairly.

I have observed that the most successful printer is he that organizes his working force and purchases his material with the aim, not of covering the whole earth, but of doing a certain class of work, and of doing that work well. He can make a good profit on his specialty at prices that would starve a printer not especially equipped for it.

The business of a printing office comes from the whole wide range of the professional and business world; from the bucket-shop and the stock exchange; from the retail dealer and the wholesale merchant; from the railroad company; from the showman; "from the butcher, the baker and candlestick-maker." He would be a very ambitious employing printer indeed, that would attempt to comprehend intelligently the wants of all, and the compositor is very scarce, as you all know, that could, without great waste of time, set up a railroad time-table, a business card and a three-sheet poster. In days gone by such things have been attempted. When I was an apprentice, besides being the printers' devil for eighteen months, I set up all kinds of book and jobwork; worked the press; folded, stitched and trimmed pamphlets; made rollers, and, in fact, did all manner of work incident to a job office, including jefing on the imposing stone. But in these days of division of labor, the work of the pressman and of the compositor are not only different trades, but we have the trade of compositor subdivided into several distinct branches—the book, the job, and the newspaper compositor. So if the modern printer wishes to do a miscellaneous class of work—if he would be a commercial printer, a show printer, a railroad printer, a lawyers' printer—in fact a Pooh-Bah printer—he will find, that to attain success, it will be necessary for him not only to organize for each separate class of work, a distinct working force in his composition room, in his pressroom, and in his bindery, but that he will require an intelligent and hard-working counting room force for each as well.

Furthermore, the "all kinds of work printer," or the general job printer, must of necessity carry a much larger proportion of dead material than he that confines himself to specialties. The amount of dead material is a heavy load in any printing office, and we can easily imagine what a load it must be to the printer that has only occasional use for a large proportion of his miscellaneous stuff. There are quantities of type in every general job office in the country, that the proprietor would do well to melt up, and I know that there is in our own composing room a vast amount of plunder that would be a good investment for us if dumped into the lake. You will ask why don't we do it? Possibly, for the reason that the composing room must contain so much rubbish anyway, and the more of it we have on hand the less there will be to buy.

The success of the house I represent (and I think I can say without egotism that it has been successful) is attributable, in a large measure at least, to our fitting up for specialties and sticking to them. The old *Tribune* book and job office was in the market for all classes of work, but after the formation of the firm of Rand,

McNally & Co., which succeeded the *Tribune* job office, the lines of work were gradually contracted, and this contraction was uniformly followed by increased profits. We have the material on hand for show posters and programmes, and have frequent inquiries for such work, but we invariably refer the parties to a show printer. We will not estimate on a lawyer's brief, nor on blanks or blank books, nor, in fact, on anything outside of our special lines. We are known as railroad printers, but we find it more profitable to confine ourselves to a single branch of railroad printing—that is the work required by the department of the general passenger and ticket agent. When asked to estimate on blanks and books required by the freight department of a railroad, we say frankly that such work is out of our line, and that other houses can serve the company better. Sometimes it takes nerve to let work go by, but an experience of over thirty years teaches me that it pays to do so, and thus to concentrate our energies on our specialties.

A printing office, as I think you will all admit, is not an easy thing to manage successfully. Allowing for the tendency in human nature that leads one to see the difficulties and annoyances in one's own business first, and possibly to exaggerate them, I think the chances of pecuniary success in the printing business are less than in most other callings. In proof of this opinion I will cite the large number of hard working and intelligent printers of Chicago who have been wrecked during the past twenty years. What proportion of the Chicago printers of twenty years ago are in commercial existence today, and what percentage of those remaining have bettered their pecuniary circumstances during that time?

The printer pays from fifty to one hundred per cent more for his plant than other manufacturers. A small cylinder press costs more than a fifty horsepower steam engine, and an extra large stop cylinder as much as a railway locomotive. A pound of metal costing 6 cents is charged up to him as one dollar's worth of type or border. In fact a bill was presented to me, within a week past, for over one hundred pounds of sorts at \$1.80 per pound.

The printer pays from fifty to one hundred per cent more for his labor than employers in almost any other business. If he buys in small quantities, and uses his credit to any extent, he pays from fifty to one hundred per cent advance on the cost of his paper and cardboard. He is compelled to occupy quarters in central business districts, where rents and gas bills come high. He is rated extra hazardous by fire insurance companies, and is charged accordingly, if they consent to insure him at all. He works incessantly for years, and in the end what has he got? In too many instances only an assortment of old machinery, type, and fixtures, worth to his heirs less than twenty per cent of cost. There are, of course, exceptions to this statement, but I fancy that where you find a wealthy printer you will also find that his wealth has come from fortunate investments outside of his business. Now, if these be facts—and I think you will admit that there is considerable truth in them—what is the remedy? What duty does the employing printer owe to himself and to the trade? He is a public necessity, and he must compel the public to pay for his work a price sufficient, not only to yield a reasonable profit on each individual job, but also to reimburse him for the unusual expenses attending his business—expenses which he cannot escape even by the most careful management.

The fifteenth century typo is depicted in history as a very imposing looking chap—dressed in flowing robes, silver buckles and stunning head gear. He hobnobbed with princes and nobles, and had a high old time generally. Possibly he worked for glory—and got it. I fancy it is a matter of considerable doubt whether the nineteenth century printer could work the glory racket with any degree of financial success. In this mercenary age only his bitterest business rival would advise him to try it. The gilt-edged diploma might come to him in the shape of a chattel mortgage. A red flag, backed up by a sheriff's writ, might supersede the knightly plume; and he would probably be more familiar with the free lunch counter than with the lordly banquet. Our lot is cast in an unromantic dollar-and-cent age, and we had better try to figure out a twenty-five per cent profit, trusting to luck to work out ten per cent net. You might as well work for glory as to run the printing business on the fifteen per cent basis. The end would be the same—a losing gamble.

I claim that financial success in his business is impossible to that printer who does not fully comprehend the extraordinary expense account continually piling up against him. By this I mean the high price and rapid wear and tear of his plant, expenses of management, rent, taxes, and the thousand and one items of outlay that are not thought of until they present themselves. I am inclined to think that a large proportion of employers do not fully realize the magnitude of this account, or that they at least lose sight of it as a legitimate and absolutely necessary item in every estimate. I am also inclined to believe that it is the tendency of the young printer to figure how much he could give his customer for the least amount of money, and that this system of figuring is likely to become a habit with him. Indeed, I know of just such a case. Several years ago I wanted an additional man in our counting room, and employed a person who had quite an experience in estimating on miscellaneous work, as well as in taking charge of it. He had contracted the habit of figuring so much for composition, so much for paper, and so much for presswork, and taking the total as the full value of the work. The fear of losing the job seemed always uppermost in his mind, and so fixed had the habit become that I was compelled to let him go, although he was in other respects a good man.

The percentage of the expense account in the total business will vary, of course, in different offices; this variation being dependent partly upon difference in management, but principally upon the manner in which the books are kept. In some cases the proprietors do not draw stated salaries, as I think they always should, the amount of such salaries being charged to expense. Many printers carry the extra material purchased for the composing room—that is, sorts, brass rule, leads, etc.—as an asset, and have no definite system of charging off for wear and tear. This plan is very deceptive, and the profits shown on the books at the end of a period would be hard to find, except on the books themselves or in the hell-box. A safe way is to charge up to expense everything that goes into the composing room after the purchase of the original outfit, calculating that the additions will balance the wear and tear. It would be safe to say that under a careful personal management, ten per cent

of the total business would barely cover the amount of the expense account; and where paid canvassers are employed, as well as under other circumstances that I can imagine, the percentage would be considerably higher.

The composing room is an important factor in the expense account. Who ever heard of a profitable composing room? Have you ever considered what an insatiable whirlpool it is? You feed it forever, but it never gets full. You may fill your lead racks with leads, and your rule cases with labor-saving rule; your quad boxes may be heaped full, and your sort cases overflowing; your shelves may be weighted down with body type, and your racks full of dead and live forms, yet your type foundry bill comes monthly, just as surely as death or taxes. No composing room is complete without a rule and lead-cutter, and a furniture saw, and the job compositor would be the most unhappy mortal on earth were he denied the privilege of using these destructive machines.

The Jim-Crack Foundry sends you monthly its specimen sheet of brand new styles of type. Your foreman calls your attention to the new series of Cruciform-Doric, with patent Corinthian shade lines. No first-class printing office is complete without it. The fancy job compositor cries for it. It is ordered, and goes at once into a billhead. The jubilant compositor beats a tattoo on the form with his big mallet and little planer. The Gordon press boy joyfully puts it to press, and imparts a hearty squeeze through several thicknesses of hard paper—and your beautiful patent Corinthian shade lines are among the things that were.

Then you receive the specimen sheet of the Hifalutin Type Foundry. It knocks the style completely off the Jim Crack Foundry type. Here we have something new and supremely elegant—a combination of Roman-Italic-Clarendon-Multiform. We must keep up with the times. It is bought, and goes the way of all type—twenty per cent of it into the hell-box, and the balance—where?

It would puzzle the oldest printer to enumerate the items of expense in a composing room. When estimating on a stated job, the cost of typesetting is taken into account, but the distribution of the form and the proofreading are seldom thought of. Yet, I think it will take one man to distribute for ten compositors, which means just ten per cent to be added to the estimated cost of composition, and a fair charge for proofreading would be still another ten per cent, or twenty per cent for these two unthought-of expenses. Our own proofreading force costs us fully ten per cent of the total wages paid in the composing room. Therefore, if proofreading and distribution are not made items in your every day estimates, they will range themselves among the thousand and one charges that make up your expense account. Estimates are frequently made in the counting room on work that when it reaches the compositor is found to require a large outlay for special sorts. In nine cases out of ten, such a purchase is an item for the expense account. A few months ago the type foundries of the country were running night and day on material for railroad tariffs, called for by the Inter-state Commerce Bill. Thousands of dollars of the printers' money were invested in special sorts for this work, and if not charged for when the bill was rendered, every dollar expended on these sorts is chargeable to the expense account.

I will not attempt to discuss the numerous other expenses in the composing room, nor those in the pressroom, the bindery, the stockroom, and elsewhere. Doubtless your own experience will suggest sufficient to show where a considerable part of your estimated profits go.

The points I have attempted to make in the preceding remarks may not be quite clear to you. Since our last meeting I have made a business trip to the East, and while at home have been so busy that I have had but little time to devote to the preparation of this paper; so that I owe you an apology for a rather disjointed production. However, I may render the drift of my remarks clearer by a recapitulation. I have tried to demonstrate:

First, That the printer who would be successful should have in each department an organized force, selected because of proficiency in the work to be done; and that the foreman of each department should be invested with authority over his workmen, sufficient for the maintenance of a rigid discipline, so that he can hold them responsible for carelessness or waste.

Second, That the printing business of this country has grown to such an extent that it is now impossible for any one firm to cover profitably the whole range of work, and that hence it is advisable for printers to confine themselves to specialties. We need have no fear that the fellow with the specialty will enjoy a soft thing, or if soft, that he will have it to himself for any great length of time. He will find enough active competition to keep him in mind of the fact that he is still in the printing business.

Third, That the expense account of a printing office is continually absorbing the estimated profits, and that if this fact is forgotten, when making estimates, a successful business is impossible.

These remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, after which Mr. F. Barnard, of Barnard & Gunthorp, by request, read the following, which was also favorably received:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is to the events of yesterday, the day of early trials, duties, hopes, and surprises, that I ask your attention.

Veterans oftentimes gathered to renew the memories of conflicts, and live o'er their battles, and it seemed to us it would not be amiss at this time for ourselves to renew old memories.

As we read the Chicago papers, with their present huge patronage, oft we cast back our memory to the times when less than one thousand copies were the edition of the daily of forty years ago; and the old-time hand press, how we tugged to do a token an hour! We are not abashed in declaring that our first days commenced in offices of this character, but we are doubly proud that we live to witness the vast contrast that many of our large establishments present today. To you who have conceived and reared these costly and splendid places in our city, to speak of this to you is like a tale twice told. Ours the happy chance of

linking our efforts to an increasing industry—we might almost say increasing art—with wondrous rapidity, doing in an hour the old-time labor of a week.

How much have we gained in this change? Can we say our happiness is increased in like ratio?

Tramps and substitutes were then unknown. There was not the unceasing weariness among workers. Fair wages were met with fair work. No short hours demanded, but cheerfully we grasped the opportunity to enlarge our receipts by any work set us to do. Then it was not excellence in workmanship alone, but the higher aim of how best to serve our employer's interest—dreading discharge, for any reason, as a menace to our reputation.

With the old times, too, come back memories of panic and depreciated money—our best men went down. Soon, however, the activities and resources of our people tell of renewed strength, and again all goes "merry as a marriage bell." What may be said of the change and grandeur of our city since that time, this house in which we are now assembled, is alone a magnificent example.

Now, a word more, and that about the old friends, our busy-brained and tireless co-workers: were they living, I feel would be present with us—of Langdon, Patton, Harker, Day, and Mills—whose mantle, we for a time must wear—in the pleasant recollection of their genial fellowship, great heart and generosity, we have naught but praise and goodwill. They were gifted with the quiet bearing of gentlemen, and be it our aim so to follow in their footsteps, that they shall welcome our reunion in the spirit land.

Remarks on the subjects presented were, on request, made by P. F. Pettibone, S. Hornstein, A. Pettibone, Chas. E. Johnston, S. P. Jones, A. C. Cameron, J. C. Ryan, Wm. Johnston, of Shepard & Johnston, A. Chapman, L. S. Fallis, and others.

Mr. A. Pettibone offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Typothetae of Chicago be extended to THE INLAND PRINTER, for printing in full the proceedings of our last meeting, together with the able and interesting papers of Messrs. Shepard and Hazlitt.

Mr. F. Barnard presented the following:

Resolved, That copies of THE INLAND PRINTER be forwarded to the printers of this city, at the direction of the secretary.

Carried.

The question of a black list was then brought up, the discussion in the same being participated by a majority of the members. The following resolution, offered by Mr. G. K. Hazlitt, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be voluntary on the part of every member of this society to furnish the secretary of the Typothetae a list of known parties who do not, as a rule, "pay the printer," which the secretary shall, after consultation with the executive committee, have the same printed, and sent out with the notice of the monthly meeting, according to the plan outlined in the article published in THE INLAND PRINTER.

On motion a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Messrs. McNally and Barnard, for their instructive papers, after which the meeting adjourned to Thursday, October 6, it being determined to dispense with the monthly meetings during August and September.

PERSONAL.

W. B. CONKEY is now enjoying a well-merited vacation in the bracing breezes and atmosphere of Lake Superior.

MR. W. O. TYLER, of the Tyler Paper Company, has been enjoying, for some time past, his vacation "down east," with all that that implies.

MR. RICHARD ENNIS, president of the R. & T. A. Ennis Stationery Company, St. Louis, spent a pleasant hour in our sanctum a few days ago.

MR. CHAS. POTTER, JR., of C. Potter, Jr. & Co., press manufacturers, New York, sailed from that city, June 22, for a three months' sojourn in Europe.

MR. FRANK KEENEY, representing the White, Corbin & Co., envelope manufacturers, Rockville, Conn., just returned from an extended western business trip, reports trade booming, and orders plentiful.

We also acknowledge calls from P. S. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan; W. B. Barnes, of the *Free Press*, Sandwich, Illinois; Jos. J. Donnellon, Madison, Wisconsin, and J. Potter, Davis, Illinois.

SAMUEL REES, of Rees Printing Co., Omaha, and N. C. Roberts, of Roberts & Roberts, publishers of the *Democrat*, Fort Madison, Iowa, called a few days ago to wish THE INLAND PRINTER continued success.

MR. CHAS. R. WILBER, secretary of the Buffalo Ink Works, was recently called to Elgin by the sudden and unexpected death of his brother. Although his stay in Chicago was necessarily limited, we had the pleasure of a call from him on his return trip.

TO SECRETARIES.

In reply to a number of inquiries, we desire to state that the stock of postals heretofore sent to the secretaries of local unions relating to the state of trade has become exhausted, and for this reason we have omitted the monthly business reports which have heretofore appeared in our columns. A new supply, however, will be forwarded in a few days to each secretary, and those returning the same to the editor, properly filled up, will receive a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, free of charge.

CHICAGO NOTES.

GEO. H. TAYLOR has sold his building, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe street, for \$175,000.

THE American Electrotpe Company has purchased the electrotyping plant, and succeeded to the firm of A. Wagener & Co., 196 and 198 South Clark street.

THE summer edition of the *Electrotyper*, published by Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, is one of the best and most interesting numbers which has ever come to our table.

In our next we expect to present to our readers an interesting article from the pen of A. P. Luse, Esq., of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., relating his experiences during his late European trip.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY have placed an order for eight more Scott cylinder presses with J. W. Ostrander. This makes twelve Scott presses in all ordered by this firm—a pretty good showing.

ON July 6th, Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. gave a check for \$100,000 in payment, in full, for the lot on which their mammoth printing establishment is located—148-154 Monroe street. This is an institution of which every true Chicagoan should be proud.

THE extensive printing establishment of Clark, Longley & Co., which, nine months ago, determined to try the experiment of conducting their business without the aid of union men, has voluntarily relinquished the idea, and will hereafter employ union men only.

At a meeting of the Union Straw Board Company, in this city, June 25, the following members were present: J. L. Norton, president, Lockport, Ill.; T. W. Cornell, O. C. Barker, Akron, O.; C. L. Hawes, Dayton; A. Letson, Kenton; B. C. Farout, Lima, O.; Col. W. P. Orr, Piqua.

WORK on the Shniedewend & Lee Company building is progressing favorably, which, from present indications, will be ready for occupancy by the 15th of August. Two stories have been added to the structure, and it is intended to make it as nearly fireproof as skill and ingenuity can devise.

J. H. BONNELL & Co., ink manufacturers, have opened a branch house in this city, at 419 Dearborn street, under the management of Mr. Louis M. Porter, and have now in stock a complete supply of black and colored inks, from which all orders can be filled with the utmost promptness.

ED. J. LAFFERTY, a well-known Chicago printer, died June 17, of apoplexy, aged 52 years. He was buried by the typographical union in the Rosehill lot, on Sunday, June 19; and in accordance with a time-honored custom, the remarks at the grave were made by one of his fellow-workmen in the past—Mr. A. C. Cameron.

EDWIN T. GILLETTE, formerly of 191 La Salle street, who has discontinued business as manufacturers' agent of paper, is taking a vacation in Michigan, where he expects to remain for a month or six weeks. Upon his return he will be open to an engagement with some dealer in or manufacturer of paper. Mr. Gillette is recognized as one of the best salesmen in the country.

OUR old and esteemed friend, Oliver H. Perry, for many years a member of the *Evening Journal's* editorial force, has retired from journalism, and established himself in the land business in southwestern Kansas. Mr. Perry is a member of the Old Time Printers' Association, of this city, and leaves a host of friends behind him, who wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

WE understand it is the intention of Mr. W. B. Conkey and A. Zeese to jointly erect an eight-story building on Dearborn street, immediately

south of that occupied by the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company. It is proposed to make it fireproof, and to fit it with concrete floors, automatic sprinklers, and all necessary modern improvements. It will be mainly occupied by Messrs. Conkey and Zeese, and completed by March 1, 1888.

A NEW FIRM.—The announcement in our business columns of the establishment in this city of "The Empire Machine Company," for the manufacture of electrotpe and stereotype machinery, at 292 Dearborn street, explains itself. The many valuable patents received by this company for the manufacture of machinery built from new and improved designs, and heretofore the property of Mr. E. A. Blake, assistant manager and treasurer, give the positive assurance that under the new management all work intrusted to its care will be turned out in a manner superior to that furnished by any other western establishment.

CARD FROM THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

All subordinate unions which have so far failed to receive a circular from the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, are requested to forward their address without delay to

W. S. McCLEVEY,

Chicago, July 1, 1887.

699 South Ashland Avenue.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

HARMON & MOE, Minneapolis. A very neat and unpretentious fine business card.

ACME PRINTING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan. Several neat and nicely printed programmes and business cards.

BLISSARD, DAVISON & Co., Toronto. A business card, in colors, which, while attractive, partakes a little too much of the Dolly Varden style.

S. T. CLOVER, Sioux Falls, Dakota. A variety of samples of clean, neat, number one work, the material employed being used with good taste and judgment.

VALLEY PRESS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Sacramento, California. An attractive business card in colors, some of which are, in our judgment, a little too positive.

THOS. MCGILL & Co., Washington, D. C. A number of samples of ordinary everyday work, all neat, clean and creditable, and a number of them of more than ordinary merit.

J. A. WAYLAND, Pueblo, Colorado. A well-balanced, neatly displayed business card, in red and blue, the main features of which stand out in perfect harmony with the surroundings.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING COMPANY, Danville, Virginia. A business card in blue, black, red and gold, the main line of which is weak and ineffective, and, consequently, injures the whole job.

R. D. RICHARDSON, Winnipeg. A number of specimens of blank and municipal work. They are a credit to the firm turning them out, the presswork especially being worthy of commendation.

COLORADO PUBLISHING COMPANY, Colorado, Texas. Two or three rather pretentious business cards, in colors, each of which could be materially improved in composition, use of colors and presswork.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Specimens of printing, containing examples of letterpress work in colors, executed by this firm. As might be expected, they fully sustain its well-earned reputation.

J. W. FRANKS & SONS, Peoria, Illinois. A four-page business letter circular, announcing the publication of the city directory, the front page of which is really a typographic gem. It is a very, very neat and attractive job.

SPICER & BUSCHMAN, La Crosse, Wis. A large and creditable assortment of general jobwork, consisting of letter, note and bill heads, cards, circulars, receipts, etc., all of which reflect credit on the establishment turning them out.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan. The work from this institution reflects credit on the party under whose supervision it is gotten out. Although the blocks

for the tints are home and hand-made, they are very well done, and the coloring is, on the whole, harmonious.

C. B. HOARD, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. A card in black and gold, announcing the sixteenth annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the Fort Atkinson High School. It is chaste, and in perfect keeping with the subject matter.

JAMES McMILLIN, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A leaf for insertion in the forthcoming directory of that city. The design is unique, though lacking in harmony, and the coloring, which materially detracts from its effect, is a little too loud to suit our taste.

FLEMING, BREWSTER & ALLEY, New York. A neatly printed little work (illustrated) under the caption of "The Art of Cookery," the cuts of which are printed in red-brown, and the composition in steel-green, on glazed paper. The presswork is first-class.

WATSEKA (ILL.) REPUBLICAN. A number of samples of everyday jobwork, which we cheerfully commend for their general excellence. Some of the joints and miters in the rule-work could have been improved, but taken altogether, the design and execution deserve words of praise.

J. A. GILLIES, Rochester, New York. Business card in colors. A change in the line "Fine Job Printing" would improve it fifty per cent. It seems incomprehensible that so many printers fall into the same error, failing to appreciate the fact that a *distinctive feature* is required to give tone to a job, and when so much unnecessary embellishment is used, the inevitable result is that a pica shaded line—as the line of the card—is invariably overshadowed by unmeaning flourishes, borders and filagree display, which are entirely out of place.

ALSO specimens from Trow's, Twelfth street, New York; J. L. Berg, Columbia, S. C.; C. C. Bartgis, Baltimore, Md., an attractive four-page circular in blue and brown; the Quincy *Herald* job office, Quincy, Michigan, programme for graduating class for 1887; *Journal* office, Ottawa, Kansas, assortment of commercial printing; Cullen & Sapp, Ottawa, Illinois; Geo. W. Marston, Leon, West Virginia; *Republican* job office, Homer, N. Y., a well arranged colored poster; Valley Press Printing House, Sacramento, Cal.; M. Strickland & Co., Galveston, Texas; Clarion Steam Print, Reed City, Michigan.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE state printing of New York has been awarded to a union office.

BUFFALO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION was organized in 1852, and now has a membership of 125.

THE tinkers are to have an organ. It is to be published in New York, and called the *Universal Tinker*.

THE report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labor Statistics says that printers in that state average \$640 a year.

MISS HELEN PHELPS, a bright and accomplished young lady, has purchased a half-interest in the Schuyler (Nebraska) *Herald*.

MR. JOHN HENDERSON, foreman of the New York *Herald* composing room, is enjoying a holiday in Europe, at the expense of Mr. Bennett.

THE proprietor of the Detroit *Evening Journal* now runs his paper on the profit-sharing plan. We shall watch the result with a good deal of interest.

THE stereotypers of St. Louis have succeeded in organizing a union and an application for a charter to the International Typographical Union has been made.

THE Johnson Type Foundry, of Philadelphia, is running fifty-five casters, and the foundry is turning out \$18,000 worth of finished work per week in ordered work done.

THE first printing press was brought to Kansas by Rev. Joseph Meeker, and set up five miles northeast of Ottawa to print bibles, hymn books and tracts for the Indians, in 1834.

TAPS McCORD, formerly editor of the Nashville *Union* and a practical printer, has been appointed inspector-general of the state of Tennessee, with the title of brigadier-general, by Governor Taylor.

THE *Sunday News* office and J. R. Marshall, job printer, Springfield, Ohio, have removed to new and commodious quarters, 19 North Market

street, and have now in successful operation in their establishment a twenty-five light, isolated Edison electrical plant, the first and only Edison light in Springfield.

H. C. RUTHERFORD, formerly secretary of Burlington Typographical Union, No. 75, was recently sentenced to serve one year in the Fort Madison, Iowa, penitentiary, for embezzling funds of the union.

AT a recent meeting of Albany Pressmen's Union, No. 23, the following officers were elected for one year: President, Louis Warren; vice-president, John E. Capron; secretary, Harry R. Christie; treasurer, Wm. D. Kelly.

IN the United States there are 3,500 printing and publishing establishments, employing 60,000 people, and paying \$31,000,000 in wages per year. The capital engaged is \$93,000,000, and the value of the products \$91,000,000.

MR. C. W. CRUTSINGER, of St. Louis, delivered an interesting address before the Missouri Press Association, June 8, at Jefferson, on "Printers' Inking Rollers: Their Use and Care." We shall try and find room for it in a future issue.

IT is reported that John McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is about to start a first-class morning paper in Washington. He has purchased ground on the corner of Eleventh and E streets, northwest, and intends to erect a fine building thereon this fall.

PRESIDENT BERRY, of Buffalo Union, No. 9, to whose kind attention we referred in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, will have the sympathy of every attendant at the thirty-fifth session, for the loss of his estimable wife, who died two weeks ago, after a short illness.

THE Bellaire (Michigan) *Breeze* says: "The *Breeze* received fifty-eight cords of wood on subscription during the past winter. Did any of our brothers do as well?" The *Marcellus Herald* replies: "A mighty small thing to brag over. We had one hundred and forty-eight cords *promised*."

THE new newspaper printing press built by R. Hoe & Co., for the New York *Mail and Express*, is capable of printing 60,000 copies per hour. It can make 60,000 six-page papers, the half sheet being inset and pasted to the center margin; or 30,000 eight, ten or twelve page papers, inset, pasted and folded.

A DISPATCH from Minneapolis, July 6, contains the following: "Unknown parties entered the printing office of the *Public Opinion*, at Watertown, D. T., last night, pied the forms which were ready for the press, and did havoc generally. The outrage is supposed to be the outcome of the fight between Judge Spencer and the *Huronite*."

THE following members have been elected officers of pressmen's union of Rochester, New York: President, James F. Vance; vice-president, Frank T. Christy; recording secretary, Walter Perry; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Woodworth; executive committee, M. Coonan, Joseph Cress, Henry H. Miller; doorkeeper, Ernest M. Lipe.

SOMEBODY has sent us a copy of the Bellbrook (Ohio) *Moon*, published by Morgan and Lillian Fudge. It is certainly a curiosity, but as it claims to have reached its second volume, we should like to ascertain the educational rating of its readers or patrons. It is simply a disgrace to the nineteenth century, its conductors, its readers and its advertisers.

THE *Pacific Printer* says: "A fierce rivalry exists among the morning papers of this city. The *Chronicle* and *Examiner* each run lightning express trains along the lines of the S. P. and S. P. C. R. R.'s as far as Santa Cruz, to distribute their Sunday editions. On the initial trips, which took place May 22, collations were indulged in, at one of which a real United States senator took part."

MARRIED.—On Thursday, July 7, at Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Samuel J. Potter to Miss Gertrude Spear. Mr. Potter is foreman of the pressroom in the Kansas Publishing House, Topeka, and his bride was an employé in the same department. The happy pair at once set out for Chicago on a two weeks' honeymoon. It is not often that matches are made in a pressroom, but why shouldn't they be?

WE regret that the communication of our Indianapolis correspondent, explaining the lockout of the union compositors employed on the *Sentinel* and *Journal*, the two morning papers of that city, arrived

too late for insertion in the present issue. We may mention, however, that President Aimison is now examining the situation, and that a daily paper in the interest of the craft will be issued from the office of the *Labor Signal*.

A COPARTNERSHIP has recently been formed in Kalamazoo, Michigan, under the firm name of Ihling Bros. & Everard, blank book makers, printers, binders and stationers, making a consolidation of the two firms heretofore known as "Ihling Bros.," and "H. H. Everard & Co."

WE acknowledge the receipt of No. 2., Vol. III, of *The Grip*, published at Oswego, Kansas, which has been duly added to our list of curiosities. The subscription price is ten cents per month. We had heretofore labored under the hallucination that Kansas was a prohibition state, but when we learn that such a production has existed for two years in "the garden of the wurruld," we seriously question the purity of the water used.

THE following are the officers of the Wilkesbarre Union; No. 187, for the next six months: J. C. Kaefer, president; D. A. Stine, vice-president; Guy W. Moore, recording and corresponding secretary, P. O. box 787; J. S. Washburne, financial secretary; Leonard Raeder, Jr., treasurer; J. S. Burke, reading clerk; Chas. K. Bart, librarian; James Pursel, sergeant-at-arms; W. S. Hibbs, Chas. Fick, W. P. Innes, trustees; D. A. Stine, J. S. Washburne, executive committee.

THE managing editor of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* requested the foreman—in order to decide a bet—to take one vote of the comps as to which was the worst manuscript—that of one of the editorial writers or that of one of the telegraph editors, both noted for their "can-you-guess-that-word" chirography. The editorial man won by a majority of two votes—16 to 18. The chief operator of the Western Union was asked his opinion, and his reply was: "About a stand-off. Both very tough."—*Union Printer*.

MR. HIRAM LUKENS, who for fifty-five years has been connected with the Doylestown (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, was on the evening of June 21 tendered a reception by a number of the more prominent citizens of the town. The spacious editorial rooms of the paper were well filled by judges, lawyers, physicians, etc., who met to tender him their congratulations. After an hour spent in social conversation, the company was invited to the composing room, where the imposing stones were covered with refreshments in the shape of ice cream, cakes, etc. After ample justice had been done the good things provided the company retired, wishing Mr. Lukens many happy returns of the day.

THE *New Orleans Times-Democrat* says: "The Minneapolis printers have in their midst what they regard as a phenomenal typesetter. His name is Miln, and he hails from Sioux City. He is known as the 'Missouri River Rusher,' but his experience until very recently was confined wholly to country newspapers. He was employed for a time on the *Sioux City Journal*, and subsequently went to Chicago. His first work on metropolitan papers was in Chicago. He is now employed on a Minneapolis paper. He was put on a case a week ago and worked seven successive nights, pasting up a string of 101,000 ems. This is an average of 14,428 ems per night. The work was on 'straight matter,' Miln having but little 'phat' and no bonuses during the week. He can set 2,000 ems per hour with comparative ease. Minneapolis printers are thinking of putting Miln against any printer in the country for a week's typesetting match."

FOREIGN.

MOST of the coöperative printing companies in England appear to be doing well, in spite of the long-continued depression in trade.

THE *Tipografia Romana*, is a new typographic monthly, published at Bucharest, in Roumania. It is pretty well got up, but the ink is inferior.

THE *Bombay Gazette* employs sixteen Anglo-Indian girls as compositors, and a woman as proofreader. Large numbers of girls are being trained as typesetters in India.

THERE are now 692 newspapers published in Switzerland, against 411 in 1872, and 576 in 1883. Of these 692, 79 are published six times or more during the week, 201 from two to five times, 199 once,

190 less than once, and 23 have no regular publishing day, appearing only occasionally. Berne publishes the largest number—113, the next being Zurich, with 99.

THE printing business at Brisbane, Australasia, is reported as so bad that many of the unemployed have left the town or taken other work for a bare existence. At Adelaide and Melbourne things are dull, as also at Dunedin and Sydney.

A PHILOLOGICAL curiosity has been published in Russia, for the use of the Russians—a pocket glossary in one hundred languages. Of these, seventy are spoken in the Russian Empire itself, ten in Central Asia, ten in various Slavic states, and ten in other European countries.

AMONG the employés, overseers, and heads of departments at the Vienna State Printing Office, a technical club has been started, which, by lectures, exhibitions, etc., seeks to advance the technical knowledge of its members, and consequently of all the branches carried on in the establishment.

PRINTERS in Paris are paid about 8½d. the hour. When engaged on time work they are said to be doing "conscience" labor. Extra time after ten hours is paid 2½d. per hour extra. They are paid every ten days at the "banque," as it is called, and on production of their work-sheet signed by the *prote*. The *metteur en pages* earns about £8 a month, a good *prote* £10 or £12.—*London Printers' Register*.

THE new annual edition of Schulz's "General Directory of the German Publishing and Bookselling Trade" is out. It shows an increase of 255 firms in 55 towns over the preceding year, namely: 6,764 firms in 1,548 towns in 1887, against 6,509 firms in 1,493 towns in 1886. The German empire has 5,184 firms in 1,073 towns, while 1,568 firms are located in the rest of Europe, chiefly in Austro-Hungaria, and 119 are distributed over the rest of the world.

To find three generations of one family at work in the same printing office is an extraordinary event. It is, however, to be found at Breitkopf & Härtel's office at Leipsic. Gottlieb Heyer has served the firm as type founder since 1833; his son, Hermann, has worked there for twenty-nine years as engraver of musical notes, and is also overseer of the engraving department, and one of his sons, Richard, was indentured at Easter, as apprentice in the same department. The grandfather is still hale and hearty.

THE foreman in the pressroom of a large printing establishment, in Dortmund, Germany, has invented a very simple but ingenious apparatus for feeding envelopes, six at a time. The envelopes, of equal or different sizes, arranged in boxes, are constantly moved forward automatically, only a boy being required to keep the boxes filled and move them forward occasionally. It is stated that the apparatus works very satisfactorily, printing 8,000 envelopes in an hour by feeding. It can be attached to any kind of printing or lithographic steam-press.

THE rates at which pressmen are paid in Paris vary considerably. The rates are always at so much a line, but certain journals pay clever men large retaining fees. Wolff has 30,000 francs a year from the *Figaro*, besides his lines. Feuilletons are paid at from 3d. to 6d. a line, and £400 is often earned by a novelist for a tale in such journals as *Le Petit Journal* or *Le Petit Parisien*. Three sous a line is the usual rate for local reports, echoes, etc., in the *Figaro*, *Gaulois* and *Gil Blas*. Most papers are good pay, but some are very loth to part. Jokes, *nouvelles à la main*, fetch 3d. a line, with a premium of 4s. if the joke is reproduced in a contemporary.—*London Printers' Register*.

ROUEN, France, has been celebrating the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the printing press within its walls, by a typographical exhibition. The Exposition Typographique is divided into three sections. The first section illustrates the history of the printer's art in Rouen and the lower Seine district, and comprises books printed before 1500, and examples of books, wood cuts, etc., which have appeared there since that date until the end of the last century, as well as the productions of printers born in the district, but who labored elsewhere. The second section continues the work of the brothers Corneille and books relating to them. The third is devoted to the history of Rouen Cathedral and its chapter, and in it will be found every book or manuscript connected with the subject.



The Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.

MOUNTAIN BROOK.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Michigan Paper Company's new paper mill at Plainwell has started up.

BOSTON parties contemplate the building of a ten-ton pulp and paper mill at Augusta, Maine.

A SULPHITE fiber mill is to be built at Ottawa, Ontario. The Mitscherlich process will be adopted.

THE Tilden Paper Company has been organized at Watertown, New York. The capital stock is \$100,000.

THE Minneapolis Paper Mills, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been incorporated with a capital of \$160,000.

THE straw wrapping-paper mills at Chatham, New York, ten in number, are turning out about thirty tons per day.

WM. GILBERT is building a writing-paper mill at Menasha, Wisconsin, and expects to be running by November 1.

A NEW line of Bristol boards are being made by the Valley Paper Co., of Holyoke, which are manufactured in all weights.

J. H. SEITERLING, of Akron, Ohio, is building a strawboard mill at Kokomo, Indiana, which will be run by steam, using natural gas for fuel.

DURING the twenty-six days ending May 2, the Sugar River Paper Mill, at Claremont, New Hampshire, made 442,000 pounds of paper, averaging eight-and-a-half tons per day.

THE annual meeting of the American Paper Makers' Association will take place at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, July 27. Senator Dawes has consented to deliver an address on the tariff.

THE Standard Paper Company, of Milwaukee, recently made an assignment to J. E. Friend. The liabilities are said to range from \$150,000 to \$300,000, and the assets from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

A COMPROMISE has been effected with the creditors of E. C. Palmer & Co., paper dealers, New Orleans, for 55 cents on the dollar, at six, twelve, and eighteen months' time. Liabilities foot up \$150,000.

THE mills formerly belonging to the defunct Denison Paper Company, at Mechanics' Falls, Maine, recently bought by a syndicate of Boston and Portland capitalists, are again running to their full capacity.

LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS, paper dealers, Cincinnati, have been succeeded by the Louis Snider's Sons Company. Henry J. Snider is president and treasurer; Louis P. Snider, vice-president, and Edward J. Snider, secretary.

OTTAWA, Kansas, is to bear off the honors of having the first mill in that state, to make white paper. Begasse is to be largely used in the paper material. Straw wrapping and leather board are only made in Kansas yet.

THE new paper mill of the Dodge Paper Company, Delphi, Indiana, is finished and in operation. A novelty in this mill is the driving of all the machinery by separate Westinghouse engines, a plan said to have worked remarkably well in England.

D. H. & A. B. TOWER, of Holyoke, are preparing plans for a paper mill, to be erected by Antonio C. Melchert, at Salto de Yutie, Brazil. The mill is designed for the manufacture of machine finished paper, and is to be run by water power.

THE Kimberly & Clark Company, is considering the advisability of building another paper mill at Appleton, Wisconsin. They have six mills already—two in Appleton and four at Neenah,—and now they have secured the option of \$75,000 worth of water power.

THE superintendent of public printing in Pennsylvania has just completed a contract for white paper for the state, the next two years, at lower rates than ever before furnished. Book paper, 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents; plate paper, 9 $\frac{1}{8}$; white tissue, \$1.65 per ream; ledger and record paper, 38 per cent off.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Hudson, New York, is preparing the foundation of a paper mill 350 by 150 feet. The company is also extending one of its canals 150 feet through solid rock, having one of the best water privileges in the state, and commenced

June 1 to build a railroad from the Adirondack road to the mills, two-and-a-half miles.

AT Mundwa, Poonah, India, a new paper mill is nearly completed. The machinery has been all imported from Europe, and a European staff of workmen has been engaged to run it. The capacity is about five tons a day. It is owned by the Deccan Paper Mill Company, of which the sons of Sirdor Kahn Duhador Puddumjee Pestonjee are large stockholders, says the *Poonah Journal*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Collins & McLeester type foundry, Philadelphia, is now owned entirely by Alexander McLeester, Thos. A. Wiley having retired.

BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into the Japanese language, and appears with, to our eyes, most comic illustrations by native artists.

THE photo-engravers of the United States held a meeting in New York City recently, and perfected an organization which has for its principal object the establishing of a uniform scale of wages.

A. M. PIPER, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has perfected a machine for producing the ragged edge on writing paper. The machine has jagged saws, against which the paper is carried, firmly fastened in wood clamps, thus yielding the ragged edge.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a sixty-six page illustrated catalogue of printing machinery, etc., manufactured by the Cincinnati Type Foundry, containing everything required for the equipment of an office from a cylinder press to a shooting-stick.

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, have just issued a specimen book of special colors for fine work, manufactured by that company. Parties intending to purchase cannot do better than write for a copy. It is well worth examining.

THE electrotype on page 694 is a specimen from one of the largest and most varied stocks of engravings in the country; that of Mr. Jno. G. Greenleaf, 7 and 9 Warren street, New York, who is able to furnish illustrations of juvenile, scenic, biblical and religious, comic, ideal and miscellaneous subjects for publication.

THE *American Lithographer and Printer*, of New York, has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and has also adopted a new heading. We can only repeat what we said heretofore, that this journal is one of the very best exchanges which reaches our table, and we sincerely wish it continued prosperity.

WE wish to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the market prices for all qualities of standard papers are published monthly in THE INLAND PRINTER, in the advertisement of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, of Chicago. There is no need for guessing where positive and reliable information can be obtained.

A NEW process of printing in colors, which is at present kept secret, has been adopted, it is said, in the productions of the art supplement of the London *Lady's Pictorial*. It appears to be a combination of ordinary color-printing and typogravure. A softness of tone has been obtained by it superior to what can be found in most of the kindred publications.

MR. DUNCAN DALLAS, of London, England, who is well known as the inventor of the Dallas process and different photo-engraving processes, has just patented an invention by which photography is applied to the production of *elastic printing surfaces*, either sunk or in relief. His invention has a wide field for application, and covers the printing on textile fabrics, metallic and uneven surfaces.

WE acknowledge the receipt from Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, of a large and elegant book of specimens of holly wood type and borders, etc., manufactured by that firm. The styles shown can be made up any size up to one hundred line picas, or larger, if desired, and as the firm has during the past year doubled its facilities, having added new machinery and devised new methods of manufacture, it is now ready to turn out much better goods than formerly, and to fill all orders more promptly. A comparison of prices will show that it costs less than one half as much as ordinary wood type, and will do equally as good work, and give as much satisfaction.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

TELEPHONE 5753

JANEWAY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS
AND
CEILING DECORATIONS
255 AND 257 STATE ST.
FACTORIES:
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. **CHICAGO**

E. BAKER (OF TURCK & BAKER), COMPOSITOR, 300 AND 302 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS and
SPICES.
CIGARS & TOBACCO.
JELLIES,
PRESERVES &
CANNED MEAT.

Chicago, 188

M.....

Charlton & Blackwell, DR.
RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
256 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Ernest E. Dyer, Apprentice with J. M. W. Jones, Chicago.

THE SIZE OF BOOKS.

The average reader and book-buyer is constantly put to his wit's end to decide what constitutes a duodecimo, a 16mo, an octavo, a crown octavo, etc. In truth there is absolutely no fixed law which governs this question. Presumably the size of a book is determined by the number of folds of the paper which forms a "signature," but the length and breadth of paper vary so greatly that the number of folds really indicate nothing of the size of a book's page. In England they have just made an attempt to fix upon a new scale of standards as follows:

Large folio	la. fol.	over 18 inches
Folio	fol.	below 18 inches
Small folio	sm. fo.	below 13 inches
Large octavo	la. 8vo.	below 11 inches
Octavo	8vo.	below 9 inches
Small octavo	sm. 8vo.	below 8 inches
Duodecimo	12mo.	below 8 inches
Decimo 8vo	18mo.	is 6 inches
Minimo	la.	below 6 inches
Large quarto	la. 4to.	below 15 inches
Quarto	4to.	below 11 inches
Small quarto	sm. 4to.	below 8 inches

These measurements may be useful as giving an idea of the sizes as fixed by the librarians, who have abolished the time-honored expressions, "imperial," "crown," "foolscap," "demy," and so on, and adopted the almost equally vague terms "large" and "small" instead.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Printers' Register* writes: "For the benefit of those who may not know, I should like to say that in very hot weather (and I have had a business in India) I have found a solution of powdered alum in cold water to be very serviceable in sponging up rollers after the ink has been washed from them, and when they are hung up for the night or in the dinner-hour; a damped blanket, wet sand, soaked sawdust, are also very good things in which to place rollers after use in hot weather; provided they be clean at starting."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. R. CARVER, successor and manufacturer of the Brown & Carver improved paper cutting machines, Philadelphia, has removed from 614 to 618 Filbert street to the northeast corner of Third and Canal streets. Customers will please make a note of the change.

THE Blakeley Galley Rest, manufactured by Blakeley Bros., Albion, Michigan, saves room, time, type and cases. By its use two men can work in the space formerly occupied by one, and it also permits the free use of case in correcting galley. Price \$12 per dozen pairs. Sample pair by mail.

MR. ANDREW VAN BIBBER, of Cincinnati, of the firm of Van Bibber & Co., expects to have his book on the manufacture of roller composition, to which reference has heretofore been made in these columns, ready for issue before the close of the present month. No pressman can afford to be without a copy.

PRINTING OFFICE AT A BARGAIN.

Frank P. Beslin, publisher of the *Enterprise*, of Gilman, Col., the blind printer, a specimen of whose skill in jobwork was published in the May number of this journal, writes that he is failing in health, through overwork, and he desires to dispose of his office and building. The plant is valued at \$2,000, and will be sold for less, although making, Mr. Beslin states, from \$150 to \$300 per month. Enterprising printers will find it worth while to correspond with him. The office is nestled in the midst of fourteen paying gold and silver mines.

THE RESORTS OF COLORADO.

Colorado has become famous for its marvelous gold and silver production, for its picturesque scenery, and its delightful climate. Its mining towns and camps, its massive mountains, with their beautiful green-verdured valleys, lofty snow-capped peaks and awe-inspiring cañons, together with its hot and cold mineral springs and baths, and its

healthful climate, are attracting, in greater numbers each year, tourists, invalids, pleasure and business seekers from all parts of the world.

The journey from Chicago, Peoria, or St. Louis and other Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. stations to Denver (the great distributing point for Colorado), if made over the Burlington Route (C., B. & Q. R. R.), will be as pleasant and gratifying as it is possible for a railroad trip to be. At all principal ticket offices will be found on sale, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via this popular route, at low rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colorado. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, general passenger and ticket agent, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

THE STAR ENGRAVING PLATES.

In the early methods of engraving for printing purposes, and in the production of seals and stamps, previous to the introduction of xylography the design was drawn reversed, and the engraver laboriously removed that portion not retained to print. The greater number of printing blocks are made in this manner at present. In photo engraving the reversal is made by turning the negative, but in all direct methods, including lithography, copperplate and letterpress engraving it is necessary to draw the original backward; and although lithography and copperplate do not require the blank spaces to be engraved away, they have the disadvantage that the resulting plates must be printed much slower, and cannot be used in conjunction with type.

Until recently there was but one exception—wax engraving. Covering a copper plate with a thin layer of wax, the engraver scratched away the soft material down to the plate. The intaglio so formed was built up with wax in the large white spaces and copper deposited upon it, by electrolysis. The resulting shell, gave a reverse of the drawing, which being backed like an ordinary electrotype, and again reversed by printing, gave a *fac simile* of the original. This method is of necessity very slow and limited in its field, and is now almost exclusively devoted to map-engraving. The soft wax adheres to the tools, and a great deal of practice is necessary to do good work.

For a long time inventors have been striving to procure something which will enable the artist to make his drawing without reversal, and engrave away only the lines instead of the white spaces. Theoretically this has been accomplished several times, but it is only recently that a method has been invented and perfected, which is a practical success.

The Star Engraving Plate is the result of much study and experiment, and in its perfect state any typo can with it do good work after a few hours' practice, far more rapidly than has ever before been accomplished by expert engravers.

Briefly described, the process is as follows: A black, steel plate is covered with a soft white composition, and delivered to the artist in this state. Taking small tools with graded points, he cuts through the composition, and moving in contact with the plate, the lines appear in strong contrast to the dark background, varying in thickness with the width of the tool. The resulting drawing prints exactly as it appears on the plate.

The work is hardly more exhausting than pen drawing, and it requires only a short time to become accustomed to it. It is not necessary to add that in engraving the composition falls away in dust, easily blown away by the breath. The remaining portion adheres to the spaces between the lines, giving exactly the right bevel to support them, and in the finest engraving leaves sufficient relief for printing. In the matrix so formed, molten stereotype metal is poured, giving an exact reversal of the drawing, in high relief, and if the cast has been taken type high, it need only be sawn to its proper dimensions to make it ready for the press. The simplicity of the method is at once apparent. Unlike all others it requires no technical skill. In point of speed it is also far superior to wood or photo-engraving. An ordinary outline portrait can easily be drawn and engraved in twenty minutes; and cast and made ready for the press in twenty minutes more.

Although comparatively a new invention, its many merits have brought it to the front, and the plates are now in use by nearly all the leading newspapers and printers everywhere.

On another page will be found an advertisement of the plates, and we would advise our readers to send for circulars, and investigate their merits.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

The following announcement explains itself:

The business of manufacturing electrotype and stereotype machinery heretofore carried on by us, at 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, has recently been sold and transferred to "The Empire Machine Co.," a corporation organized under the laws of Connecticut.

Mr. E. A. Blake of Chicago, under whose able management this branch of our business has been conducted, is the assistant treasurer and general manager of the new company.

This disposition of our electrotype and stereotype business—in which we still retain an interest—in no way affects our printing press business, which, as heretofore, will be continued under the name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, with offices No. 8 Spruce street, New York, and western office, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago; our western office being under the management of Mr. E. A. Blake.

NEW YORK, 1887.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1887.

Having succeeded to the business of manufacturing electrotype and stereotype machinery heretofore carried on by Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, at 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, we desire to announce to their former patrons and the trade generally, that the high standard of excellence which characterized their work will be carefully maintained, and that we shall spare no pains to make all possible advancement in the theory and construction of electrotype and stereotype machinery.

We invite a careful examination of our wood planer with patent adjustable head; trimmer, with patent hinged nut and micrometer adjustment; power shaving machine with patent quick-return and back-up motion, and patent lifting screws for adjusting the knife; automatic shaving machine with oscillating head; roughing machine with patent shield; casting box with improved locking cams; and many other patented improvements, as evidence of what we have accomplished in the past. All of this machinery is built from new and improved designs and in accordance with the latest practice in machine building, combining strength, accuracy, durability and superior finish. As far as possible the machines are mounted on pedestal bases, insuring perfect alignment of the working parts at all times, and absolute freedom from tremor or jar.

In addition to a full line of machinery, we shall carry a complete stock of electrotypers' and stereotypers' tools and supplies, so that we shall be able to furnish promptly anything that may be required in either branch of the business. We are now engaged in preparing a new and complete illustrated catalogue of our machinery, tools and supplies, a copy of which will be mailed to any address upon application.

We also build machinery for special purposes, and will be pleased to correspond with those who desire machines built to suit their ideas.

The handling and repairing of printing presses will remain a feature of our business, as heretofore, and with our greatly increased facilities and corps of men thoroughly familiar with this class of work, we feel justified in saying that we can do any work of this nature better than any other establishment in the West.

Our New York office will be with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 8 Spruce street, New York.

THE EMPIRE MACHINE CO.,
292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. COTTRELL, *President.*

E. A. BLAKE, *Asst. Treas. and Manager.*

FLANNEL SAUSAGES.

It was thought the acme of fraud was reached when the Connecticut inventor placed wooden nutmegs on the market, though it is fair to say that the southern planter who squeezes pure olive oil from cotton seed is a genius of a high order in this direction, but it has been reserved for the glory of the Green Mountain State to produce the highest imitative product in the shape of flannel sausages. The writer has not been able to sample this product, and therefore cannot say whether the sausages are stuffed with flannel, or if flannel is only the material in which the sausage meat is stuffed, but it does not matter which it may be, and it is hoped the Vermonters will keep their flannel sausages for their

own consumption, as we cannot recommend them to our readers as a desirable article for a steady diet, and we think they would be especially objectionable to dyspeptics.

That this is an era of fraud the least observant of our readers cannot avoid noting. Almost every article of commerce is so imitated or adulterated that it is hardly possible to secure a pure article, and this sweeping assertion applies to drugs, dry goods, groceries, wines, spices and even to printing ink. Indeed, the market for printing ink is so flooded with inferior ink that it has been a great annoyance to printers, who, as a class, take pride in their "art of all arts" and seek to use the best ink. This they find in the ink made by the Queen City Printing Ink Company, which company manufactures all grades of lithographic and letterpress inks, and guarantees every pound to give satisfaction. As an indication of the value placed upon the goods of this company's make it may be mentioned that every daily paper in Cincinnati is printed with their ink.

FOR SALE—Sanborn 30-in. "Star" Paper Cutter, hand and power, new; Peerless, 30-in. end-lever paper cutter, new. Apply to FERGUS PRINTING CO., 244 Illinois street, Chicago.

JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—A first-class job office in a live manufacturing town, doing a business of \$25,000 a year, can be had on easy terms. Everything in first-class condition and only office in town. For an investment paying 20 per cent, this is your chance. Address K, care INLAND PRINTER.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.—To act as compositor and supervise in a small printing office. To a competent, steady and sober young man a permanent situation is offered. State salary expected and give references. Address FRANK J. COHEN, General Southern Agent, Queen City Printing Ink Co., Atlanta, Ga.

POSITION WANTED in newspaper or book publishing house as proofreader or in other capacity not repertorial, by a young man, college educated and a practical printer, with four years' experience in all departments of a first-class weekly. For full particulars or references, address N. Y., care INLAND PRINTER.

THIRD EDITION READY.—"Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization." No other work on these subjects has ever been half so well appreciated by printers, and it is conceded to be the only one that does not leave its readers befogged. Every craftsman should study it. Mailed for 25 cents. J. B. HULING, Chicago.

WANTED.—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-6-1f

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. "Just what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound from 8 to 75 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound. Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, 417 W. Nineteenth St., New York, or through Farmer, Little & Co., type foundry, New York and Chicago. 8-6t

BARGAINS IN MARBLE IMPOSING STONES.

Have a large number of highly finished, imported marble imposing stones with solid black walnut frames, four drawers in each, in two sizes, 42 by 60, at \$18; 42 by 84, at \$22. Used as sample tables in Board of Trade. Just the thing for a stylish job office. A rare chance.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,
298 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

**CALIFORNIA.**

A First-Class Job Printer can buy One-Third Interest in one of the Largest Printing Houses in Southern California on very favorable terms. Located in Los Angeles and commanding good run of work. Address,

PRINTER, Box 1902,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



HOWARD IRON WORKS, *

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE "GEM"

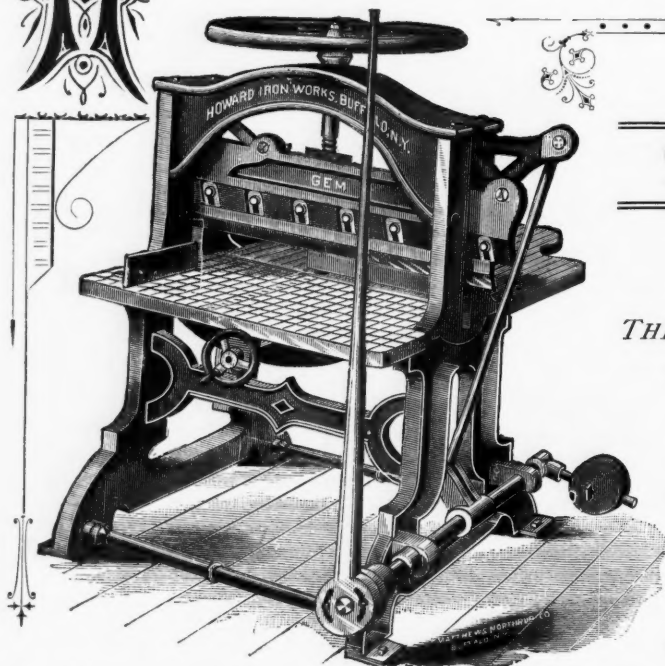
PRICE, \$175.00.

THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE
MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS', BOOKBINDERS'
..... AND PAPER MAKERS'
MACHINERY.

Send for Prices.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

298 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.,

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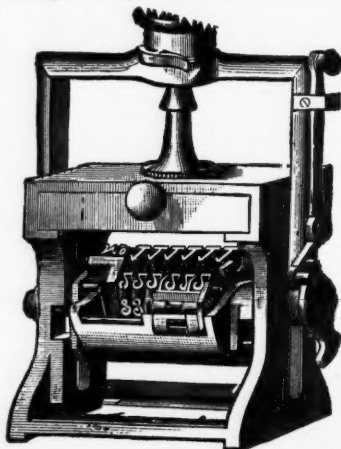
THIS MACHINE DOES THREE THINGS:

FIRST—It numbers consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

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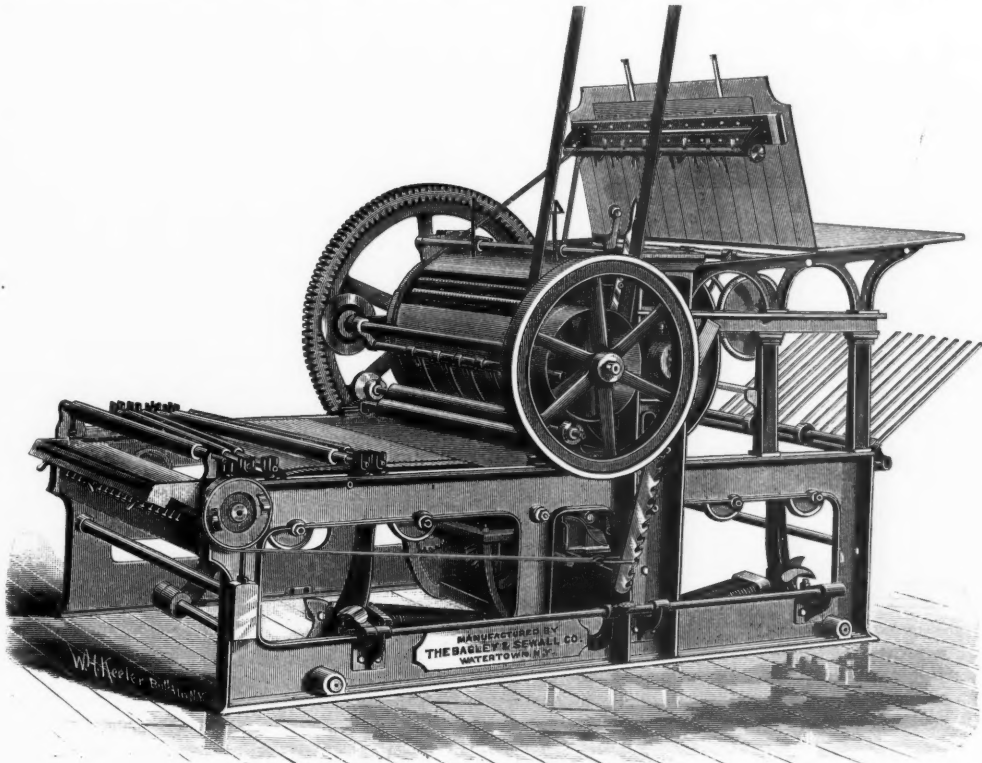


4 wheels, 9,999.....	\$30
5 " 99,999.....	35
6 " 999,999....	40
7 " 9,999,999.	45

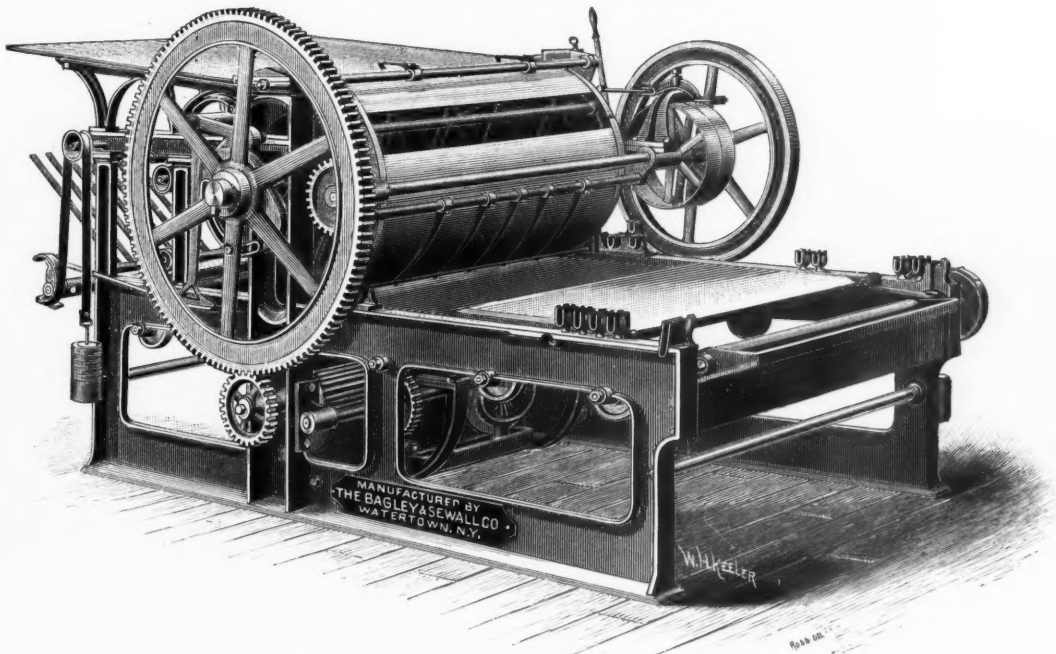
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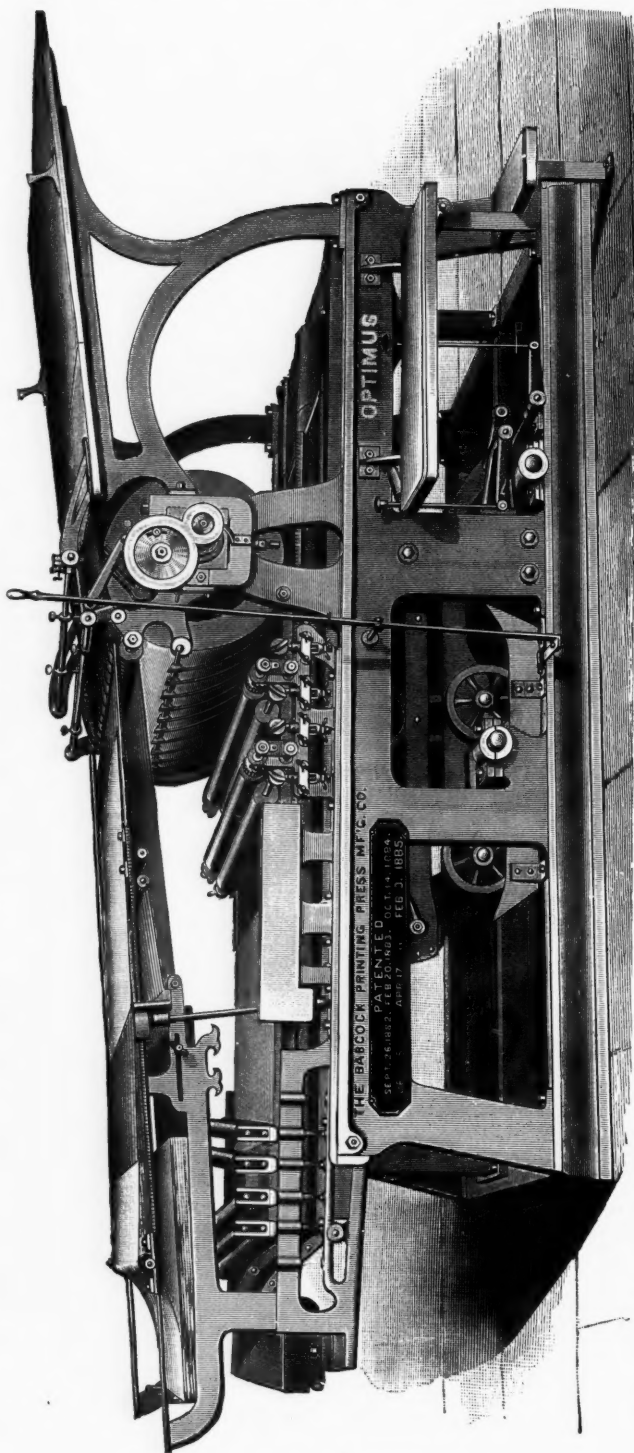
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- 6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.
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- 4th. The Piston, which can be adjusted to the exact size of the air-chamber, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.
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